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"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 940.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, NOV. 4, 1863.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED 6d.
STAMPED 7d.

A DIVINITY LECTURE to MEDICAL STUDENTS

will be delivered on SUNDAY MORNING, NOV. 8, 1863, in MAZE POND CHAPEL (near Guy's Hospital),
By Rev. J. H. HINTON, M.A.
Service to commence at 10.35 a.m.

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Tuesday Evenings at 7.30 p.m.

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A BAZAAR for the SALE of USEFUL and FANCY ARTICLES will be held at the EYRE ARMS, ST. JOHN'S-WOOD, on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of DECEMBER next, in AID of the BUILDING FUND of the above Chapel.

Patronesses:
Lady PETO, Mrs. LUSH,
Lady HAVELOCK, Mrs. HEAD,
Madame BUNSEN, Mrs. Dr. ANGUS.

The Bazaar will be opened with an ADDRESS by the Rev. C. H. SPURGEON, at Eleven o'clock, on the 1st December, and closed at Six o'clock the same day, in consequence of the Room having been let for a Lecture; but will be reopened on the 2nd and 3rd December, at Twelve o'clock a.m., until Ten o'clock p.m.

It was intended to have held the Bazaar in the School-room, but the Bazaar not having kept his promise, which will be overdue one month, we were compelled to hire the above rooms, thus we are reducing the amount we had hoped to realise from the proceeds of the Sale. Friends, help us with your Contributions; however small, they will be thankfully received by Mr. J. C. BOWSER, Hon. Sec., 1, Queen's-terrace, St. John's-wood; or any of the Committee.

J. C. BOWSER, Hon. Sec.

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At the half-yearly general court of governors held at the London Tavern, on FRIDAY, October 30, for the election of thirty orphans from a list of 129 candidates, the following were declared to be successful:—

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Steele, Harriet Hannah 228 | 16. Davies, Thomas . . . 416 |
| 2. Cooke, Mary Jane . . . 210 | 17. Cheshire, Robert W. . . 414 |
| 3. Hitchcock, Amelia . . . 199 | 18. Wilson, Frederick H. . . 413 |
| 4. Keat, Elizabeth . . . 171 | 19. Duke, John P. . . . 412 |
| 5. Keetch, Frances C. . . . 171 | 20. Lewis, George W. . . . 407 |
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| 14. Davies, William 430 | 29. Kingsford, Philip W. . 393 |
| 15. Cooper, George W. . . 426 | 30. Millbank, Edwin L. . . 393 |

At the close of the election the thanks of the meeting were presented to John Joseph Tanner, Esq., V.P. for presiding, and to the scrutineers for their care in taking the ballot.

JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

Office, 3, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

The next Election will occur in April, when Thirty Children will be admitted. Forms to fill up may be obtained of the Secretary. Sixty are annually elected, but there is accommodation for upwards of 100 more than there are at present in the school. The committee cannot receive them for want of funds. Contributions are very earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received. Life contributions, 50, 60, 100, 100, and upwards. Subscriptions, 10s. 6d., 2s., and upwards. Votes increase with the amount contributed.

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October, 1863.

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That the Life Premium Receipts for the first three years were : : 15,249
and for the past three years : : 43,537
being an increase in the latter triennial period over the former of : : 28,308
That the amount accumulated since last Meeting as a Fire Reserve Fund, was : : 23,427
and the amount added to Life Fund was : : 13,743
That during the past five years the Company had paid for Claims : : 106,515
The Actuary Reported that the Life Liabilities had been valued on the soundest principles, viz., Net Premiums, at 3 per Cent. Interest, and that the Bonus to participating Policyholders averaged as much as 46 per Cent. per Annum of the Premiums paid, while, in some instances, it was as high as 65, 70, and even 75 per Cent.
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THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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Eccelesiastical Affairs.

"FRIENDS IN COUNCIL."

Nor the friends of the Liberation Society, good reader—the above title has been adopted without the remotest reference to them. This, indeed, is the season of the year when it is usual for them to confer together, to scan the political firmament, to read, as well as they are able, the signs of the times, to take stock of their means and appliances, and to determine upon their "next move"—but it is not to them that we now refer, whether prospectively or retrospectively. We have before us a far more novel spectacle—one the like of which we do not remember to have witnessed—a meeting of the Irish friends of that most spoken-against of all modern institutions, the Irish Church Establishment. They have come together "in council." They have waked up to a perception of approaching danger—they have got an idea that it will be safer for them to put their house in order—and it seems at last to have entered their minds that the common sense of this latter half of the nineteenth century will be unable to let ecclesiastical arrangements remain just as they are in Ireland, whatever may be the peril of attempting to re-adjust them on some more equitable basis. Some of them, we are informed, were dissatisfied with the somewhat slovenly manner in which the question of the Irish Church was treated at the Manchester Congress, and hence they profited by the Fifth Annual Conference of the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of Down and Connor and Dromore, to place it more prominently and advantageously before the public of the United Kingdom.

The Conference was held at Belfast, under the presidency of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese. The question was brought before it by Mr. R. Davison, late M.P. for Belfast, in a paper entitled "The present position of the Irish Church," to which Sir Hugh Cairns, M.P., and other gentlemen subsequently spoke. We cannot compliment the Conference upon having added much to our information on the subject—the chief novelty being the fact, that any serious discussion of it at all, should have been raised by the friends of the Establishment in Ireland, with a view to the redress of its anomalies. The substance of their deliberations may be stated in few words:—that the Protestant Episcopal Church of Ireland is a very ancient institution, dating its origin seven hundred years before the acknowledgment of the Papal supremacy—that, consequently, the existence of some defects and anomalies ought not to surprise us—that the safest and wisest course will be, to effect their removal by a movement from within, instead of leaving them to be assailed by a force from without—that the principle of the institution must be maintained intact—that statistics may tell against it, but that this is a matter which ought not to be tried by statistics—that it having been a leading

object of the Union to secure additional strength to these Kingdoms by uniting the Protestants of Ireland with those of England, such union ought never to be dissolved. These are the preliminary considerations.

Then as to the mode of dealing with defects, it seems to be regarded as essential that the incomes of the bishops should not be interfered with, because "by law, bishops rank as peers of the realm, and their rank and dignity must be suitably supported"—nor, for analogous reasons, should the lower dignitaries, nor even rectors and incumbents who have plenty to do, be deprived of one farthing of their emoluments. The funds from parochial sources of the Irish Church being ridiculously small, averaging only 172*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.* for each incumbent, not a stiver, of course, can be parted with—but then it is admitted as somewhat anomalous that parsons who have but a handful of Protestants to minister to, as is the case occasionally in the South, should enjoy incomes ranging from 500*l.* to 1,200*l.* a-year. The Church Temporalities Act, 3 and 4 William IV. c. 37, s. 116, empowered the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to suspend any benefice in which Divine service had not been performed for three years previous to 1833, and to apply the income, if necessary, to building a church and glebe house, and paying a curate—but, as that Act is only applicable to benefices of which the patronage is vested in some public hand, it is suggested that it should be extended to *all* livings, "not only in cases where 'Divine worship should not have been celebrated therein for three years next preceding Feb. 1, 1833,' but to all cases where the Church inhabitants in any parish do not now exceed fifty in number." This seems to us to have been the only practical redress proposed—and we must say that it amounts to but little.

If the Protestant Church is to be upheld in Ireland as the Established Church of the country—if she is to continue in possession of all the funds at present appropriated to her by law—if she is to preserve unimpaired her parochial system, and have a church, a glebe house, and an officiating clergyman in every parish—then it will matter very little to the great bulk of the inhabitants who are outside of her pale, whether this or that clergyman has more or less to do, or receives a larger or a smaller income. The ground of complaint against the institution is that, for the benefit of a small minority of the people, it absorbs nearly the whole of the public funds set apart by the State for religious teaching and worship—and, however fairly and economically the spoil may be divided among those who get it, the primary injustice will remain unredressed. What the political world will crave is some sufficient reason for quartering upon the resources of the country a Church Establishment which is repudiated by at least five-sixths of the inhabitants of the country. This is "the difficulty" with which the Conference did not attempt to grapple. The only allusion to it was made by Sir Hugh Cairns, who said, and said very truly, that "not one of the arguments employed against the Irish Church would fail if applied to the Church in Wales."

The plain, undeniable truth of the matter is that no argument can justify the fundamental position upon which Church Establishments rest. We must accept them without reasons, and in spite of reasons, or we cannot have them at all. They exist—that is pretty well the sole justification that can be pleaded in their behalf—they exist as vested interests, and, in this country, that simple fact is their protection. It is not of material consequence to their stability that they should answer their professed purpose—but it is essential to their safety that the public should not discuss the principles on which they are founded. This, however, is what it is beginning to do. This it is which alarms the friends of the Irish Church, and impels them to take counsel together—and against this, the most pressing danger to which it is exposed, the Conference has suggested no security.

ECCLIASTICAL NOTES.

There was a form of divination known to the heathens called Hepatoscopia. Graphically does the prophet describe the King of Babylon practising it:—"For the King of Babylon stood at the parting of the way, at the head of the two ways, to use divination; he made his knives bright, he consulted with images, he looked in the liver." Looking in the liver of the victim, the soothsayer was believed to be able to foretell the fate of any intended enterprise. If the liver was sound and healthy, the enterprise would prosper; if the contrary, it would fail.

We said that this form of divination was practised amongst the heathens, but it seems to have revived. The *John Bull* has found that the livers of public diners-out are getting into a more healthy and happy condition, and that, unfortunately, this is a good omen for Dissent. In this present halcyon time, when all the enemies of the Church have been ignominiously defeated, and that venerable institution has been pronounced to be safe from all the assaults of foes without, if not of foes within, this evil omen, foreshadowing the "downfall of the Church," the rise of rebellion and the destruction of the Crown, has appeared. The days of confidence have departed, and the bright summer of the soul has given place to a desolate wintry foreboding. Only a few short months ago—but yesterday, as it were—and there was not a cloud in the ecclesiastical heavens—or only one, which had settled black and thundering over Serjeants' Inn. And now, the single bit of bright blue sky in all the firmament is exactly over that formerly doomed locality. It is a sad reverse of fortune truly—sad, that is to say, for one of the parties—and we do not wonder, that it is felt to be very "disgusting and disheartening."

What is the mysterious omen that has so shaken the nerves of the *John Bull* and its correspondents? This is it—that, at several recent public dinners, instead of the old toast, "The Bishop and the Clergy," the toast has been the "Bishop and Ministers of all Denominations." Yes! this, we are told by the editor, is one step to the downfall of the Church and the Crown and to civil rebellion, and a Bristol correspondent adds that it is very disgusting and disheartening.

Now the reported occasions on which this toast has been given might be counted on one's fingers. The visit of the Prince of Wales to Halifax was one of these occasions; the Folkestone dinner, when the clergymen left the tables, was a second; another occurred at a railway dinner at Bristol last month when one of the Canons of Bristol—Canon Ommoney—having responded to the toast without delivering in a protest, his conduct was very summarily and severely criticised in one of the Tory newspapers of that town and publicly rebuked by a Mr. Prideaux, at a subsequent Church anniversary. For it seems, as the *John Bull* remarks, although we were not previously aware of the fact, that the adoption of this toast is regarded by Dissenters as "one of the most significant signs of the times—as one step more towards the denationalization and disestablishment of the Church." Then, at the Mayor's breakfast at Northampton the other day, the High Sheriff proposed a similar toast, and that too was responded to by a clergyman, the Rev. Sidney Gedge, who expressly congratulated the mayor on the fact that although a member of the Church of England he could invite to his table not only the clergy of his own denomination but those gentlemen also "to whom others in the town looked up as their guides." Several staunch Conservatives were present at this banquet, and none of them having entered a protest against such conduct, a "Conservative Churchman" who reads the *John Bull* is of opinion that it is time for well-wishers of the Church "to look about them,"—he himself now doubting whether the Conservatives are such friends and supporters as they have appeared to be. At the Buckinghamshire Agricultural Asso-

oration also the Rev. J. M. Butt, Vicar of Wingrave, made a courteous and sensible reply to this toast. Lastly, at the banquet following, the laying of the foundation of the Wedgwood Institute at Burslem last week, this identical toast was proposed by no other person than Mr. Beresford Hope and responded to by the Bishop and a Wesleyan minister. Mr. Beresford Hope! *O tempora, O mores!* "Who," says "G. F. C.," in the *English Churchman*, "would have expected a Churchman of the public standing and renown of Beresford Hope, the High Churchman *par excellence*, to have proposed such a toast as the above?" But here a clergyman was found who was prepared to do his duty. The Rector of Burslem, through the secretary of the committee, protested against the toast, but the meeting was indignant and would not even hear the protest read.

Now, is not this shocking? Ought there not, as the *John Bull* suggests, to be a decided refusal to listen to the health of Dissenters—"who, without proper authority, set themselves up as teachers, and call themselves ministers"—proposed at public dinners? The question is a vital one, and as it affects not only the prosperity of the Church, but the existence of Royalty itself, it ought to be treated in a serious and solemn manner. Indeed, Sydney Smith suggested a more awful catastrophe than even the extinction of Royalty as following the disestablishment of the Church. He seriously doubted whether any vegetables would grow after such a catastrophe. What is likely to be the effect of this toast on the vegetable world?

For see what it does. It places all the public servants of religion on an equality. It is a graceful and spontaneous recognition of the fact that they are all doing their best for the promotion of the common weal, and that they are thus entitled to equal honour and equal gratitude. Trouble and death are said to level all distinctions, but not less so, sometimes, does joy. We can imagine a minister of a Free Church, at a marriage festival, holding out his hand even to a bishop, and not thinking for a moment that he was losing caste by the act. The Hebrews, as is well known, placed the seat of affection in the heart and the liver; and hence the inspired Royal writer says:—"My heart is glad and my liver rejoiceth." And so, in glad heart and rejoicing liver, the ecclesiastical distinctions of English society are very fittingly forgotten at the dinner-table. You may have paid a Church-rate the day before, but you gladly drink the vicar's health. For the better his health the more just are his feelings likely to be. And if he will not equal position, and equal rights, you may refuse to drink your health? Standing as you do on your drink his, but it is better to drink it. Are you not equal in courtesy to an Arabian or a Chinaman? If he will not remember to "be courteous" you need not forget the command. And besides, when you reflect on the matter, it appears horrible to hate a man so much that you actually wish him bad health.

If we were to go to the root of the matter it might be possible to show that there is a sense in which the *John Bull* is right, and that the existence of the Church Establishment is, after all, bound up with the form of the toast at public dinner-tables. For, at the bottom of all exclusive institutions, and especially of all exclusive ecclesiastical institutions, there is a strong, although sometimes latent, feeling of hate. It was hate—call it by its right name—which lit the fires of Oxford and Smithfield, and hate which passed the Act of Uniformity. It is hate which refuses to pass the Church-rate Bill; hate which keeps Dissenters out of parochial burial-grounds; hate which refuses them University honours; and hate which would keep up the old dinner toast. Now the best way to love is to begin to love, and one of the first steps towards love is good-will. And so, small though the mercy be, we hail it as a good omen, that the "health of all denominations" is now being drunk at the dinner-table. We never thought of the matter before, but perhaps the *John Bull* is, after all, right, and its Hepatoscopic divination correct. It is a bad omen for ecclesiastical haters. And it is a sign of the times—at least, we hope that it is.

If the *John Bull* is mortified at this discovery, what must be its feelings when it reads the charge of Archdeacon Utterson to the clergy of the deanery of Southwark? The Archdeacon met his brethren on Monday last, and thus spoke of the relations of the Church to the Nonconformists:—"In reference to their relations with their Nonconforming brethren, it was a problem which Divine prescience alone could solve, whether the Church at large in this country would ever be restored to outward unity; but it was clear that all Christians should do what they could to promote such a result. The way to do that was not by declaiming against them, or arguing with them, but by exhibiting a spirit of

Christian charity, and then by doing their own work in their own way, and in their own sphere." Let us read the last sentence over again:—"Not by declaiming against them, or arguing with them, but by exhibiting a spirit of Christian charity." These are few words, but though few, they are of value. How would the Archdeacon exhibit this spirit of Christian charity? We wish he had made a practical application of his remarks, for then the clergy of the deanery of Southwark might have received an impetus to begin this work of charity by abolishing all ecclesiastical exactions throughout the deanery.

Archdeacon Utterson could not, we dare say, be spared from Surrey, but he is sadly needed elsewhere,—at Paignton, in Devonshire, for instance. At Paignton there reside the Rev. Frederick William Poland, vicar; the Rev. Loughton Alison, curate; Mr. James J. Macintyre, Presbyterian; and Captain John A. P. Price, R.N., Church layman. Now, it happened to Mr. Macintyre to visit the parish church on Sunday, the 2nd of August last. Mr. Alison preached a sermon on the occasion, and Mr. Poland was one of his hearers. Mr. Alison seems to be a bit of High-Church fulminating powder, and the sermon in question was an explosion of this noisy and destructive material. Mr. Alison informed his congregation that there was a profound and impassable gulf between Churchmen and Dissenters; he stigmatised Dissenters of all classes as priests and worshippers of Baal; he declared that only within the pale of the Church could salvation be found, and that Dissenters were consigned to the place of eternal woe. Finally, he informed his hearers that if they partook of the sacraments administered by priests ordained under Apostolical succession, they would be saved. Mr. Macintyre, having heard this sermon, wrote the following morning a sharp letter to Mr. Alison, in which he pointed out several things rather inconsistent with the notion of the Establishment being the Apostolical Church, and of Mr. Alison's doctrine being sound doctrine, but Mr. Alison declined controversy. He then wrote to Mr. Poland, but Mr. Poland also declined controversy. Lastly, he wrote an elaborate, able, and pointed letter to the Bishop of Exeter, but the Bishop likewise declined controversy. Then, having received a corroboration of his statements from Captain Price, Mr. Macintyre printed the whole of the correspondence. We have read it with curious zest. We do not know anything of its kind more unique—from the Bishop's reply, to the supplementary statement—that a Free Church is now being established at Paignton. An Alison in every parish, and there would soon be a Free Church also in every parish.

The proceedings of the Wigan Church Institution, which we report in another column, will, we hope, be read. Owing to the absence of Mr. Howells Davies, they took, no doubt, an unexpected turn. Many gentlemen, we daresay, spoke, who were not at all prepared to speak. Under these circumstances, it would, perhaps, be unfair severely to criticise the proceedings of the evening. When the Rev. J. Wilson styled the Nonconformist ministers "mountebanks and jackasses," let us hope that he either forgot himself or did not know what he was saying. When the Rev. Mr. Higham was obliged to make two speeches in one evening, it was no wonder that he was compelled to make imagination perform the office of historian. When the Rev. S. Doria drew a fancy sketch of religious and political Dissenters, knowing, obviously, nothing about either party, he is, under the circumstances, to be commiserated rather than blamed. This Church Institution is an unusually good one—being, obviously, for defiance, not defence. For we cannot see what is defended on these occasions. The Church? Where, then, are the defences of the Royal supremacy, of Subscription, Nepotism, the Ecclesiastical Commission, the Canons, etc., etc.? Where? Where?

THE LIBERATION SOCIETY DISTRICT CONFERENCES.

(From the *Liberator*.)

We are glad to announce that arrangements have been made for the holding of two Conferences next month—both in important districts of the country.

The first, which is intended for Lancashire and Cheshire and the adjacent districts, is to be held at Manchester, on Wednesday, the 18th of November; and the circular convening it has, at the time we write, already received the signatures of a good number of the most influential friends of the Society in that quarter. Mr. Miall, Mr. Oarvell Williams, and Mr. Charles Robertson, of Liverpool, are to attend as a Deputation from the Executive Committee, and the Conference will be followed by a public meeting in the Free Trade Hall in the evening of that day. Knowing

how numerous are the Society's friends in Lancashire, and how important is the aid they are able to render it, we trust that they will be well represented on this occasion, more especially as it was last year deemed advisable to suspend public operations in the county, lest they should in any way interfere with united action for the relief of the distressed operative population.

The second Conference is to be held at Bristol, on Wednesday, the 25th of November, and is also to be attended by Messrs. Miall and Williams. That the friends of religious equality at Bristol will muster strongly we do not doubt; but we would strongly impress upon those who reside in the smaller towns of Somerset, Gloucestershire, and Wilts, the desirableness of being present, since they reside in districts where the Society's influence ought to be greatly strengthened, and where, at the same time, public action involves many difficulties.

At both these Conferences matters of great importance and interest affecting the future movements of the Society will be submitted for discussion; and we therefore beg of those who may be invited, that they will look upon these assemblies as being of a kind requiring that they should make a special effort to attend.

CONFERENCE ON THE IRISH CHURCH.

The fifth annual conference of the united dioceses of Down, Connor, and Dromore was opened in St. George's Church, Belfast, on Tuesday, Oct. 27. The bishop of the diocese presided, and in his opening speech said that the conference was one of momentous interest from the aspect of the times, and the present position of the Irish Church. Deprived of the legitimate action of convocation, and of the deliberations with which the Church was wont to give forth its authoritative voice, the conference of the diocese in some degree supplied the want.

Mr. RICHARD DAVISON, ex-M.P., read a paper, which he had prepared at the request of the bishop, "On the present position of the Irish Church." He began by giving his idea of an Established Church, which he considered of great use to the community. It furnishes a fixed standard of doctrine and government, the best security against heresy and insubordination, and a safeguard against the priestly domination of a voluntary clergy, which extinguishes the rights and liberties of the people. Such conferences as the present tend to develop free opinion, to make the clergy and laity better known to each other, to wear off asperities and sharp angles, like the shaking of pebbles in a bag, and to diffuse valuable information. The effect was seen in that diocese, which could safely challenge comparison with any other in the country in the superintendence and work of the bishop, and in the disinterested usefulness exhibited in the parochial operations of the working clergy, for which the laity felt most grateful. But in so ancient a fabric as the Protestant Episcopal Church there are anomalies and defects which its friends should wish to remove. As no sane man doubts the existence of such anomalies, the members of the Church should not remain inactive till their enemies wrest the control from their hands. As Canning once truly said, "Those who are afraid of improvement because it is accompanied by innovation, may find one day that they will have to submit to innovation which is not improvement." Let them not be deceived by the cry of "Peace, peace." There is danger. Two-thirds of the population are Roman Catholics. The Established Church has 58 per cent. of her members in Ulster, 25 per cent. in Leinster, 11 per cent. in Munster, and 5 per cent. in Connaught. If the union with England should be dissolved, Mr. Davison believed that the Established Church in Ireland would be extinguished, and then what would become of the Dissenters? He quoted the solemn declarations of the Roman Catholic hierarchy, before emancipation, that they were satisfied with the Protestant Establishment and would never attempt to disturb it. Those declarations were now forgotten, and the enemies of the Irish Church would never be satisfied till they destroyed the English also. The way to arrest this would be to hasten the work of reform by friendly hands. Mr. Davison would not diminish the incomes of the bishops or the other dignitaries. He would pay well all incumbents that have laborious duties to discharge; but he is clearly of opinion that there should be no large incomes with little or nothing to do in return. Every curate should be paid not less than 100*l.* a-year, and all incumbents on a graduated scale, from 200*l.* to 500*l.*, in proportion to the extent of their duties. There cannot be a more erroneous idea than that the clergy as a body are overpaid. An equal distribution would give each incumbent only 170*l.* a-year. The total rent-charge of Ireland is about 400,000*l.*, of which only 30,000*l.* is paid by Roman Catholic landlords. There are, however, great anomalies in the distribution; some parishes in the south, for instance, where the Church inhabitants are extremely few, yielding a gross income of from 500*l.* to 1,200*l.* per annum. Still, he contended that a minister should be maintained in each of these parishes, as a nucleus of Protestantism, but with a reduced income, the surplus to be added to the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to increase small benefices—but to be restored again when the few hearers should become a good congregation, and the parish would be peopled with Protestants.

After some remarks by the Rev. A. T. Lee, Dr. Drew, Mr. Hincks, and Mr. Murphy, Sir HUGH

CAIRNS rose to address the conference. He spoke of Mr. Davison's paper as most admirable and exhaustive. He differed from him in some matters of detail, which he explained, and proceeded to notice the "anomalies" of the Irish Establishment. Having stated that the incomes of the clergy were, for the most part, miserably insufficient, he said:—

But, although it is so, we must look the matter in the face, for it is idle to suppose at the present day that any question can be advanced in point of argument unless it is argued fairly, clearly, and upon the true facts. Although this is so in regard to the income of the Church, and on a division of it by way of average, yet I am bound to say that there are anomalies—(Hear, hear)—in various parts of Ireland with regard to the mode in which the incomes of the Church are assigned to different localities and to different parishes—anomalies which have sprung up, perhaps, sometimes from the carelessness and indifference of earlier years, and very often from changes in the circumstances of the country, but anomalies which we ought not to cloak, and ought not to deny, and which we should make ourselves acquainted with like practical men, and men of good sense, and see if we can suggest a remedy where we must confess that the anomalies exist.

Sir Hugh Cairns then mentioned a few of the anomalies. One is that very united diocese over which the chairman presides. It contains one-fourth of the entire Church population of Ireland, and receives only one-twelfth of the endowments of the Church. The parish in which Belfast itself is situated contains 30,000 Church members, being one-twentieth of the whole Church population of Ireland, and the income of the vicar is only 500*l.* or 600*l.* a-year. As to the remedies for the anomalies in question, Sir Hugh Cairns laid down four principles which he held to be essential:—1. While the Legislature could regulate Church property so as to produce within the Church the greatest amount of efficiency, it could not alienate the least portion of it to any other purpose. 2. The parochial principle must on no account be abolished or infringed upon. 3. No existing interest should be interfered with. 4. Any proposal for the better adjustment of the revenues or emoluments should emanate, not from the enemies, but the friends of the Church. He then, amid the applause of the assembly, propounded a plan of reform. He said:—

But what has been done in England? You have had, with regard to that branch of the Church, proposal after proposal made in the most friendly spirit, coming from the Church itself and from the members of the Church, and those proposals carried out; and the result is, that those anomalies to which Mr. Lee referred as having existed in the diocese of Norwich—anomalies which were not confined to the diocese of Norwich, but which pervaded the whole of England—have been removed or set right, either by the Legislature or by orders in Council, while these anomalies have been growing up in the Irish Church without any attempt being made to remove them. I cannot help thinking that, bearing these principles in view, a measure might be proposed and sanctioned by the heads of the Church in Ireland which might be of a simple enough character, doing little more than carrying a little further the principles which already have been adopted in the legislation for this country. If you can find a parish in the south and west of Ireland where it would appear that the income of the parish minister is disproportionate to the services he has at present to perform, then you should not alter the parish, or suppress it, or take away the clergyman from it, but operate by way of tax from that income which for the time is too large, and bring the sum so deducted or taxed off into the general revenue of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, extending, if necessary, the basis of the constitution of the Board of Ecclesiastical Commissioners when they shall have to deal with a much larger and a much more important matter than they have now to deal with, and use the large fund thus obtained, and brought as it were *in medio*, for the purpose of providing larger endowments in those places where larger endowments are required.

Mr. DAVISON, in his paper, strongly recommended that the bishops should call a meeting, before Parliament assembles, of their own body, with the dignitaries and certain lay members of the Church, in order to take the whole subject into consideration, that they should put themselves in communication with the Government and with friendly members of Parliament, and prepare the heads of a measure for the better adjustment of the Church's revenues.

The Rev. W. M'KWAINE thought that there should be but one Established Church, and that though Roman Catholics and Presbyterians should be fully tolerated they ought not to be endowed. Why should they endow Presbyterians, who vowed to exterminate their Church? Dissenting meeting-houses absolutely grew in Belfast, and they all might demand an endowment.

Sir HUGH CAIRNS deprecated this allusion to other denominations. The conference was subsequently addressed by Mr. O'Neill, M.P., the Rev. Mr. Hartrick, and the Rev. Mr. Maguire.

THE CHURCH-DEFENCE MOVEMENT.

A *soirée* of the Wakefield Church Institution took place in the Corn Exchange of that town on Tuesday, Oct. 27, the vicar, the Rev. C. J. Carridge, M.A., in the chair. In the course of the proceedings, Sir JOHN HAY, M.P., thus referred to the ecclesiastical policy of the late session:—

A question which occupied so much attention, even in the present Parliament—the question of the endeavour to subvert Church-rates—two years ago hung in the balance. I cannot say whether I or some other person made the majority, but Parliament on that occasion rejected the attempt to subvert them by a majority of one. That success relieved the House of Peers from the duty, which they had so ably performed, of resisting, till the pleasure of the English people was known, that most unwise measure to subvert the means of support of the Church in this country. But last year the bill was

rejected by a majority of ten. I cannot say what may have been the reason for the increase. It may be that the people of England had spoken to their representatives, and urged upon them to support the rights and liberties of the Church in the House of Commons. It may be that Parliament is waning to its close, and that those who were returned to Parliament influenced in this matter by noisy demagogues have found out that the will of the people is not expressed by that noisy minority. (Hear, hear.) Be it as it may, however, whether their will has been made known to them by the people of England, or whether they have themselves seen the error of their way, those who have determined to support the Church have increased in number, and I believe that good measure is to be attributed to the Church institutions of the land. (Cheers.) At the commencement of the present session of Parliament an attempt was made to destroy the existing charities of England—to subvert the intentions of the donors, who, in years gone by, had made provision for education under the sanction and authority of the Church. That attempt, however, has fallen through. You will all have heard of Mr. Dillwyn's bill, and you will all be glad to-night that that bill was rejected. The exertions which he has made have shown to himself the unpalatableness of the measure to the Church and the country. I, however, hope to hear no more of it; and, as the honourable member comes from Wales, I will merely remark that "Taffy was a Welshman," but he was not on this occasion enabled to be "a thief." (Laughter.) The Church-rate agitation has lost its great leader, and all who knew him respected Sir John Trelawny. He headed that onslaught on the Church; but he having a long Parliamentary experience has seen how hopeless it is; and it has devolved upon one whose ambition it is to carry it forward—one I will not name to you, but he is known for his Radical and demagogic proposition, though I cannot think that he, with his unpopularity in the House of Commons, will be able to do that which the honourable and upright but mistaken Sir John Trelawny failed in achieving. At the commencement of the present session of Parliament—I am not going to talk politics—but at the commencement of the present session, Mr. Gladstone, who used to be supposed one of the pillars of the Church, introduced a stringent measure for taxing the charities of the Church; but I am glad to say that even his own followers were surprised at the audacity of Government in attempting such a sacrilege. That attempt upon the means of the poor has been ignominiously rejected by the present Parliament. As to the endeavours to alter the subject of the marriage law, I am sure that the large number of ladies I see before me, make it a matter of happiness to be able to congratulate them that that insidious attempt upon our rights and privileges is not likely to be successful. All these various measures and other aggressions upon the people of this country, or insidious attempts upon the liberties of the people of England, I am happy to say have failed; but though hitherto successful, I cannot advise any relaxation of exertion, whether on the part of Church Institutions or Church-Defence Associations. It has been seen what a small minority could do by unity and combination; and it was not till there was unity and combination among the majority that they could be resisted with success. It behoves us here, therefore, and elsewhere, never to relax in our endeavours in support of the Church, and in support of the cause of education by the assertion of all those various means which have hitherto proved to be successful.

Mr. T. SERLE, another speaker, said during the last few days there had been a meeting at Manchester likely to do an immense amount of good for the Church of England.

There was a little squabbling, but it was among the clergy and not the laity. He was glad, however, that at last there had been a meeting at which the various sections of the Church could come together, and learn thus to appreciate each other. If they would do this, the Church would take up a position higher than it ever has done. But they must not always be on the defensive. It is necessary that there should be Church reform, and that it should be heralded not by an opponent, but a friend of the Church. And who can say that reform in the Church of England is not required? A report on the action of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners shows that they have not carried out the principles they were expected, and that report will next session be the means of introducing a measure for applying the revenues of the Church towards the improving of poor livings, and to enable curates to have a rather better standing. (Cheers.) It is here that the shoe pinches, and reform is needed here. It is not the Church that is to blame. It is the State that has passed bad laws; and it is their duty to send members to Parliament who will carry out such measures as will enable the Church to multiply the means of grace in parishes, to build churches, and bring the people within the Church.

On Monday, October 26th, Mr. G. Howells Davies, secretary to the Church Institution, was to have delivered a lecture in the Wigan Public Hall, explanatory of the objects of the society, to its friends in Wigan, where a rural deanery branch is in existence. From some unexplained cause Mr. Davies did not appear during the evening, and several of the local clergy undertook to speak on the subject.

The Chairman, A. HEWLETT, Esq., said he believed there never was a time when it was more necessary than now to defend their Church from the various attacks to which she was subjected.

The Rev. T. HIGHAM spoke of what he called the defensive position of the Church Institution, and of the Establishment as being the purest and noblest in the world. He said the opponents of the Church insinuated that the clergy were paid out of the taxes; but the simple truth was, that clergymen did not receive one penny from the State. Mr. Higham concluded by calling upon all members of the Church to join the institution, and lend every effort to defend her from her enemies. (Cheers.)

The Rev. T. F. FERGIE had felt it to be his duty to institute weekly lectures upon the Church, for he thought if they could make people more intelligent Churchmen they would make them more attached members of the Church. He was convinced, that if their Dissenting brethren were better acquainted

with the Church's constitution they would be disposed more highly to value her.

He admitted the great importance of the voluntary efforts of their Dissenting friends, but at the same time he did not allow that the voluntary principle was peculiar to Dissent—(Hear, hear)—for the Church of England, though not recognising it as a principle, yet had ever regarded it as a powerful auxiliary. It was principally by voluntary efforts that the Church had accomplished the work that had been done. Within the past thirty years 3,000 churches had been built by voluntary efforts, at a cost of 15,000,000*l.*—(cheers)—and let them take the voluntary efforts of all denominations in Great Britain the sum total was insignificant compared with what had been done in the Church. In the contest which must necessarily arise between Churchmen and those who differ from them, there must necessarily be a display of some warm feeling, but, at the same time, there need not necessarily be any outburst of temper.

The Rev. J. CROSHAW referred to the Liberation Society:—

They might be aware that there was a society in connection with Dissenters which was especially designed to oppose, bring down, and root up the Church of England. He referred to what was generally known as the Liberation Society, which sought not only to abolish Church-rates, to sever the Church from the State, and to secularise the property of the Church, but also sought to put their old parish churches up to auction and knock them down to the highest bidder. If they, as Englishmen, were not prepared to allow this to pass, then it was pre-eminently necessary that they have Church Defence Associations—it was that these efforts should be checked that the association had been established in London. After explaining the conditions of membership in the branch association, Mr. Cronshaw said he was glad to see the Church was becoming much more active than she had been. Though they had allowed the Liberation Society to have its own way for some time, yet there was a point reached which they could not allow it to pass without endeavouring to do something to stem the tide. Hence this association, with its branches, were formed, and the public mind had been educated to such a degree that he believed there was now a better feeling on behalf of the Church than there had ever been before in her whole history. He referred to the Church-rate agitation and the Endowed Schools Bill, and said that if the working classes came forward to help them, all the efforts of the Liberation Society would not be able to accomplish that which they had set before them.

Mr. Cronshaw, however, was not satisfied with things as they were, and did not hesitate to announce himself a Church reformer.

He was not, for instance, satisfied with the distribution of the property of the Church—he did not at all sympathise with the state of things that one man should receive 5,000*l.* another man 500*l.* and another 50*l.* when, perhaps, the man who received the 500*l.* did double the work of the man who received the 500*l.* He was not for what Frenchmen called "equality"; he was not for bringing everything down to the same level—he thought there ought to be prizes in the Church, but there ought not to be the great disparity in incomes there was. Every clergyman should be able to hold up his head and know that he owed no one anything. Neither was he satisfied with the patronage of the Church—he thought it might be greatly improved. He was not acquainted with statistics, but he was disposed to think that more than one half the livings of the Church were in private patronage; that was, in the gift of the Lord Chancellor, of the bishops, or of private noblemen and gentlemen. When they were in the gift of private individuals it was always some family connection who got the living, whilst ability was left to blush unseen. Therefore, he said, let them do away with private patronage and introduce a system of trusteeship. There was far more probability—and he spoke from some observation on the subject—of a good appointment being made when five or seven persons had to make it than when it was in the hands of one person alone. He was not satisfied with these, and he should be extremely grateful to the Liberation Society if it would bring about a change in these two things. (Cheers.)

The Rev. T. HIGHAM said with respect to the equalisation of Church property all would be aware that last session the Lord Chancellor introduced a bill into Parliament which was decidedly to equalise certain livings, or rather to improve some which were very poor.

If there was one body more than another which had cried against the disparity in Church livings it was the Church-destroyers, and yet he believed they sent to Parliament the only petition which went against the bill. Their reason for this was that they could never get on unless they had some few abuses which they could set up, like men of straw, and knock down again. He could scarcely believe the petition had been sent—it seemed so inconsistent. He knew many people, even in the Church, who were disposed for a separation of Church and State, but this was not the idea at which these political Dissenters aimed. They strove to show the evils connected with Church and State—they sometimes tried to show that it was unscriptural, but they were very shy as to this; but their great desire seemed to be to take the property of the Church and rob God.

The Rev. J. WILSON said that Mr. Hadfield had revealed the hidden motive of the opponents of the Lord Chancellor's bill.

It was that the Lord Chancellor was what was called a public patron, and this bill would take the patronage out of his hands and place it in private hands. Some of them might think that clergymen got great rewards for what they did, but nothing could be a greater mistake. Property, to be held securely, had a variety of charges on it, and if they wanted their Church and State protected they must have it represented by the bishops in the House of Peers. They did not want them to go there and look worse than other Peers—they must have their carriages like the others, and not have to walk through the dirt to the House. He did not want more bishops, but they must have bishops in the House to defend their interests. Bishops were in general, and ought to be, very good patrons. They were not to be supposed to be divested of natural feelings, and if a bishop saw two men of equal standing and ability, and promoted one because he was his nephew or son-in-law,

would they say that he had committed a great crime? He should not. He was not going to do the bishops the injustice to say that they promoted all the bad men in the Church because they happened to be their relatives. He wanted a healthy opinion on this subject. If they had good bishops they would make good appointments, and if they had brought a healthy public opinion to bear on Lord Palmerston—and he did not want the choice to be in other hands—they would have good bishops. Mr. Wilson also had his say about the Liberation Society—

The Liberation Society wanted to go in their churchyards—to take the freehold away from their clergymen, badly paid as they were—and they wanted any mountebank or any jackass—(laughter)—no matter who he was—did he exaggerate?—(No)—if he was chosen by the friends of the deceased, he was to officiate in their churchyards. They had heard already about Church education—the Liberation Society wanted to interfere with their schools, as had been mentioned; but so far had things gone in the persecution of Churchmen that every man had a greater right to insist what he should have taught in those schools than the Churchmen themselves. The institution was to remedy this, but it wanted money. The Liberation Society was by very much the richer of the two; it had three times the income of the institution, and it was a common remark that when people went to law or engaged in any other contest the one with the longest purse was sure to win. Mr. Wilson urged them to bring their influence to bear on the election of members of Parliament. There might be some county voters there, and he thought they would all have to exercise their influence on the hustings next year, and perhaps his friends would allow him to express his opinion and say that he would rather they voted for Egerton, Leigh, or Turner than for William Ewart Gladstone, with all his ability, for he thought it very likely he would canvass them. He said so because Gladstone, whilst pretending to be the friend of the Church, had played into the hands of her foes. He had supported the Burials Bill, of which he had spoken, and he did all he could to curry favour with the Dissenters.

The Rev. S. DORIA said if it had not been for the stirring of Dissenters the Church would not have aroused from her drowsiness, and he thought that in this respect their attacks had done good. With the religious Dissenters he heartily shook hands, and he had no hesitation in saying that if he had lived at the time of Wesley he should have been a Wesleyan, for there were great errors in the Church at that time; but had Wesley been alive now he would have held up his hands against his own party. With regard to religious Dissenters he held the highest opinion of them, and if they could get rid of the burden of their own machinery they would gladly come back to the Church. But with regard to political Dissenters his opinion was different. Some other gentlemen also addressed the meeting.

THE WORCESTERSHIRE MAGISTRATES AND THEIR GAOL ARRANGEMENTS.

In a recent number we stated that at their quarter sessions the magistrates of Worcester had resolved, by 17 to 12, that the provisions of the Prison Ministers Bill be put in force in the County Gaol. It appears that the average number of Roman Catholic prisoners in the gaol is from 18 to 20. The motion was supported by several clergymen and by Lord Lyttelton. It was resolved that the question of payment of a Roman Catholic chaplain should be left to the discretion of the magistrates. In the course of the discussion, Lord DUDLEY asked—

Did the Roman Catholic religion require anything more than a room?

Mr. BERKELEY replied that if mass were celebrated the priest would require to take some things into the room, but they would be taken away again.

Lord DUDLEY would be very sorry if the county gaol, or a room in it, were arranged for the ministrations of any religion except that of the Church of England. If persons confined in the gaol said they were of a certain faith, by all means let the minister of that faith administer to them the consolations of religion—he would go further, and say that, if it were necessary to have service for any large number, let a room be provided for the purpose; but he knew, and Mr. Berkeley confirmed him, that the Roman Catholic priest would not be content to take the room as it was, with the tables and chairs that were in it, but he would consider it necessary to mark very distinctly that it was the Roman Catholic worship that was going on—there would be altars, lights, decorations, and so forth—and to that, and to the resolution on that ground he must refuse his assent. He was perfectly ready to assent to what was asked in the first instance; but the moment they went beyond that, they gave up what they should keep—the control of the gaol—in their own hands. He could only accede to the resolution on the distinct understanding that Mr. Berkeley or any other Catholic gentleman would not in any shape whatever raise the question of pay, and that any services at the gaol should be conducted in the room allotted for the purpose without any alteration of furniture.

Mr. Berkeley, however, declined to give any pledge on the subject, and the motion, as we have stated, was carried.

Then followed a discussion relative to the schoolmaster of the gaol. It was brought on by the Rev. G. R. GRAY, who had supported the motion for a Roman Catholic priest. He made the following statement:—

He had always thought the three leading officers of the gaol—the governor, the chaplain, and the schoolmaster—should be members of the Church of England, it was therefore with extreme regret that he heard some six months ago that this was not so. It seemed that the young man who had been appointed to the office of schoolmaster was not only a member of the Baptist community, but he was one who had not always belonged to it. He was baptized as a member of the Church of England, and was a member of that Church until his own convictions, he presumed, led him to leave it and be re-baptized. He would appeal to the court whether, under those circumstances, he was a fit and proper man

to select to instruct the prisoners in the doctrines and principles of the Church of England. It appeared also—God knew he had no personal ill-feeling against the young man; he did not know that he had ever seen him—but in calling their attention to the case he must observe that he also officiated as chapel clerk and partook of the communion. At one part of the day he expressed his belief in one Holy Catholic Church and one baptism for the remission of sins, and at another the reverse. He (Mr. Gray) could not imagine what his reverend friend had been thinking about at the time he made this appointment, or why he did not apply to the training schools, where, for a salary of 60*l.* a-year and a suit of clothes, he had no doubt he would have got some one competent to give the requisite instruction. Why he did not do so was best known to himself, but it would have been the proper course to pursue. Mr. Gray concluded by calling upon the court, in the name of the Church of England, and the conscientious Dissenters as well, who he was sure would not sanction such a thing, to express its disapprobation of the appointment. The Rev. H. M. AMPHLETT said he did really hope that the court would feel that the proceedings to which its attention had been called were not consistent with what was fair, and honourable, and right, and express the opinion that such a state of things should not be permitted to exist. Sir H. LAMBERT defended the present state of things. Mr. Stable, the governor, was perfectly satisfied with the manner in which Mr. Woodward fulfilled his duties. Mr. Gray was right—Mr. Woodward did act as chapel clerk, he did partake of the holy communion, and attend the Baptist chapel in the evening. These were facts; but when they recollected that it was three years since his appointment, and that his principles were known at the time by the chaplain and the visiting justices, who had expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with him, they would with him regret that the subject had been brought before them. How far Mr. Woodward could reconcile it to his own conscience to hold the appointment and fulfil its duties was a matter for himself. Lord LYTTLTON could only speak on the subject in an abstract way. There was a difference between declining to appoint, and discharging after the appointment had been made. Considering the length of time which had elapsed in the present case, and that no evil had arisen, it might not be advisable to do anything in the matter; but speaking of it in the abstract he must express his surprise that such an appointment had been made. He understood that in all public and Government establishments, where the officials are paid by the State, from funds compulsorily levied, those officials should be members of the Established Church. He had no hesitation in saying that the proceedings of this young man were not what an officer of such an establishment ought to do. Mr. HUDSON would say with all respect that that was the first time he had been given to understand that a gaol was strictly a Church of England community. After an appointment of three years, with no complaint against him—except that of which they had now heard, that of reading the beautiful prayers of the Church of England—except that charge, having fulfilled his duties to the satisfaction of the governor, chaplain, and the visiting justices, he was certainly surprised that any question relative to the appointment should have been brought forward. If there had been any failure or flaw in the schoolmaster's character, he for one would not have interposed with a single remark; but the only fault being an excess rather than a failure of duty, he must say he was very sorry that in the nineteenth century such a question should have been brought before them. Lord DUDLEY thought that the discussion, which was altogether irregular, ought now to stop. It appeared there was a difficulty when the appointment was made in finding a competent person. The duty he had to discharge was not a clerical one; and, though he might not, after performing the duties of the chapel clerk, feel at liberty to join in the services of another community, another person might. The Rev. Mr. ADLINGTON, who was present during the discussion, said he felt the question which had been raised was an attack upon himself; and, after thirty-one years' faithful service, it affected him very much. He was able to defend all he had done, and would be glad if they appointed a committee of inquiry. Mr. WATKINS said he was one of the visiting justices at the time of the appointment, and the circumstances had been distinctly recalled by what had been said. He remembered that they had great difficulty, and that they appointed the best man they could find.

After one or two ineffectual attempts to prolong the discussion, which were resisted by the noble chairman, the subject dropped. Mr. Woodward has since, we understand, been requested to send in his resignation.

THE ARCHBISHOPRIC OF DUBLIN.—We believe we may state that there is no truth in the rumour circulated in some of the Irish papers that Canon Stanley is to be the successor of Archbishop Whately. —*Daily News.*

THE LORD CHANCELLOR'S AUGMENTATION ACT.—On Sunday the new act for the augmentation of certain benefices, the right of presentation to which is vested in the Lord Chancellor, came into operation. The substance of its provisions have already appeared in our columns.

HEALTH OF THE REV. DR. GUTHRIE.—We deeply regret to learn that the health of this eminent minister of the Free Church of Scotland is so seriously affected that his medical men have ordered perfect repose, and that his friends fear that the activity of his public life must be regarded as terminated. —*Record.* [We have reason for thinking that this is an exaggerated representation. —*Patriot.*]

THE BISHOP OF MANCHESTER AND THE BISHOP OF NATAL.—Speaking on Tuesday night at the annual meeting of the Manchester auxiliary to the Bible Society, the Bishop of Manchester thundered at his brother of Natal as a person who had assailed the Pentateuch "by misrepresentations the most unpardonable, by distortions of the truth the most monstrous, and with a savage glee and exultation which would rather become a successful fiend in an attempt on what was good than a minister of a Christian congregation."

UNION OF THE U. P. CHURCHES.—The committee of the Free and U. P. Churches met again yesterday in the Free Church offices. The subject of consideration was the province of the civil magistrate with relation to religion and the Church. Two documents were before the meeting—one setting forth the views of the U. P. Church committee on this subject, and the other the views of the Free Church committee. Considerable progress was made towards a good understanding, but the committee could not overtake the whole subject, and adjourned to meet again on Thursday, the 19th of November. —*Scotsman.*

THE CHURCH IN THE DIOCESE OF LONDON.—We believe that the Bishop of London, and the Principal and Fellows of Brasenose College, Oxford, have agreed on an exchange of patronage, under which the following livings in the east of London will shortly pass into the gift of the Bishop:—The rectories of St. Dunstan, Stepney; St. George's-in-the-East; St. John's, Wapping; and St. Mary, Stratford, Bow; and the perpetual curacies of St. Phillip, Stepney; St. Peter's, Stepney; St. Thomas's, Stepney; Holy Trinity, Stepney; and Christ Church, St. George's-in-the-East. The College will obtain the patronage of the vicarages of East Ham, in Essex, and Northolt, Middlesex, in exchange for the nine benefices above mentioned. —*Times.*

ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.—On Sunday morning there was a large congregation in the parish church of St. George's-in-the-East—not, however, nearly so large as on many occasions during the riotings, which have happily passed away—in the expectation that the new rector, the Rev. John Lockhart Ross, M.A., of Oriel College, Oxford, would preach his inaugural sermon. It appears that the necessary preliminaries for an exchange between Mr. Ross and Mr. Bryan King have not yet been legally completed, and that three or four days must elapse before Mr. King becomes Vicar of Avebury, and Mr. Ross Rector of St. George's-in-the-East. Accordingly, the Rev. W. C. Howell, M.A., of Brasenose College, Oxford, who has for some time past done duty in the parish, again took the service, and preached a farewell sermon.

A CLERGYMAN IN A DISSENTING PULPIT.—On Tuesday evening, October 27th, the first of a course of services was held in the Independent chapel, Claydon, Suffolk, to an overflowing audience, the Rev. A. H. Syngé, incumbent of St. Peter's, Ipswich, occupying the pulpit. After singing, reading, and prayer, Mr. Syngé took his text, the subject of discourse being, "The Church of Rome not the Church of Christ." Mr. Syngé dwelt mainly on the characteristics of the Church of Christ, observing that the word "church" simply meant an assembly of Christian people. He dwelt at considerable length upon the beauty of the Christian religion, and its adaptation to the necessities of sinful humanity, and then proceeded briefly to contrast the Church of Rome, whose very name, he said, pronounced its own condemnation.

A NEW THEORY OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.—At a ward-meeting held the other day in Glasgow in preparation for the impending municipal elections, Mr. Dreghorn, a member of the corporation of that city, was called to account for a vote which he had given during the past year in the council adverse to the claims made by the Established Church upon the city funds. In reply, Mr. Dreghorn said he felt much indebted to Mr. Bishop for giving him an opportunity of explaining his vote on that recent occasion, as he did not certainly intend to do so himself. (Loud laughter.) What he stated—and some of his friends connected with the Established Church would not thank him for it—what he stated then, and now repeated, was, that he thought in a great city like Glasgow it was not necessary that they should have an Established Church paid out of the public funds. (Applause.) That was his opinion still, and though he belonged to the Established Church, yet he had no hesitation in saying that such an opinion was maintained by a very large section of the gentlemen who were adherents of the Established Church, whatever might be their opinion in regard to the propriety of supporting it in the rural districts of the country. ("Hear, hear," and applause.)

LORD PALMERSTON'S CHURCH PATRONAGE.—The united annual value of the sees held by the twenty-seven prelates who constitute the English hierarchy is 151,200*l.*, and of this Lord Palmerston has had the disposal of very nearly one-half—or 75,000*l.* The aggregate amount of patronage disposed of by Sir Robert Peel, Lord John Russell, the Earl of Aberdeen, and the Earl of Derby amounted to 75,400*l.* So that Lord Palmerston, in seven years, has, within the small sum of 3,000*l.*, disposed of as much Church patronage as his predecessors in the Premiership during a period of sixteen years. But when we take into consideration the noble viscount's Irish patronage, representing a total of 28,120*l.* per annum, and add this to the 71,500*l.*, the value of his English Church preferments, we have a grand total of 99,620*l.*, or a yearly sum amounting very nearly to 100,000*l.* Such is the annual value of the appointments which have been made by the present Premier. Of the twenty-seven prelates who sit in the House of Lords, no less than ten have been placed there by Lord Palmerston. Add to these five Irish sees, and the number of the present Premier's bishops is increased to fifteen. Twice has he filled the archbishopric of York; once the archbishoprics of Canterbury and Armagh; while that of Dublin still remains to be filled. Three times has the noble lord been called upon to appoint new overseers to the dioceses of Gloucester and Bristol, and Durham; twice has he filled the vacant bishoprics of Carlisle and Cork, and once those of London, Rochester, Norwich, Worcester, and Ripon. Of the twenty-seven prelates on the episco-

pal bench, ten owe their position to Lord Palmerston; five to Sir Robert Peel; four to Lord Russell; three to the Earl of Aberdeen; two, the Bishops of Peterborough and St. David's, to Lord Melbourne; one, the Bishop of Winchester, to Lord Liverpool; one, the Bishop of Exeter, to the Duke of Wellington; and one, the Bishop of Bangor, to the Earl of Derby. The senior prelate is the Bishop of Winchester, appointed in 1827; the junior is the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, consecrated in 1863. The richest bishopric is that of Winchester, value 10,417*l.*; the least in point of revenue is that of St. David's, 2,500*l.* The oldest prelate is the Bishop of Exeter, now in his 86th; the youngest is the Archbishop of York, now in his 44th year.—*Western Morning News.*

CHURCH-RATES.—The annual volume of local taxation returns, prepared at the Home Office, has just been issued. A large part of the volume relates to Church-rates. 1,857 of the forms issued to parishes, districts, and chapelries never found their way back, although "reminders" were sent. The other 12,408 were returned. In 3,274 instances the return is "nil," no rates having been collected in the year ending at Easter, 1862; in the previous year the *nils* were only 2,188. The other 9,134 accounts show that in that year the sum of 182,928*l.* was received by means of rates made according to common law, and 49,979*l.* by rates made under the Church-building or other acts, making 232,907*l.* received in the shape of Church-rates. Receipts from endowments, penalties, and alms, 50,949*l.* brought the whole receipt up to 283,856*l.*; and the sum of 12,644*l.* was borrowed in the course of the year. The payments comprised 129,245*l.* for the maintenance of public worship, 68,378*l.* for ordinary repair of the church and churchyard, and 42,767*l.* for extraordinary outlay for building or improving. The interest paid on the bonded debt amounted to 9,877*l.*, and bonded debt was paid off to the extent of 19,016*l.* Other payments brought the churchwardens' expenditure up to 330,645*l.* On some future occasion we hope to say something as to the reliability of this return.

BUNHILL-FIELDS BURIAL-GROUND.—This ground formed one of the three great fields originally belonging to the Manor of Finsbury Farm, and the lease for 1,000 years, now held by the corporation, will expire in 1867, when the property reverts to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The burial-ground, since the year 1664, has been the great cemetery for Nonconformists, and here rest the bones of John Bunyan, the author of "Pilgrim's Progress"; George Fox, the founder of the Society of Friends; Dr. Daniel Williams, founder of the library in Redcross-street; Daniel Defoe, author of "Robinson Crusoe"; Dr. Isaac Watts; Joseph Ritson, the antiquary; Thomas Stothard, R.A.; Patrick Colquhoun, LL.D., author of "Our System of Police"; and other well-known literary men, besides those of the Buxtons, Sollys, Travers, Fullers, Roberts, Morleys, Gibsons, Maitlands, and other great Dissenting families. On the ground coming into the possession of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners it is intended to remove the human remains lying there, and let the ground on building leases. Surely the descendants of these illustrious families will not allow such a desecration; rather than this, the Dissenters will devote a portion of their large Bicentenary Memorial Fund to the purchase of the freehold. Dr. Gibbon, medical officer of health, whose efforts to improve the sanitary condition of the districts of the metropolis to the north and north-west of the City are so well known, has lately urged upon the legislature the necessity of extending the provisions of the Gardens in Towns Protection Act to all intramural cemeteries, and this, we are convinced, must be done to put an end to the repeated attempts to desecrate and encroach upon burial-grounds and make them health-promoting places and ornamental to the metropolis. Dr. Gibbon rightly thinks that if these disused burying-grounds, instead of being walled up or encroached upon by building houses, schools, and vestry-halls upon them, were thrown open as public walks, they would conduce largely to the health as well as the ornamentation of London. The parks are too distant for the poor children of the central districts. Why not, then, on the principle of true economy, if on no higher ground, admit the poor of the Holborn district to the six acres Dr. Gibbon is trying to obtain for them; and the poor of the City and St. Luke's to these eight acres of Bunhill-fields?—*City Press.*

SIGNS OF PROGRESS.—At the inauguration of the Wedgwood Memorial at Burslem last week, Mr. Beresford Hope, in an eloquent speech, proposed "The health of the bishop and clergy of the diocese, and ministers of all denominations." The Bishop of Lichfield returned thanks, observing that it was a great pleasure to him to have his name connected with those of his brother clergymen, with whom he had the happiness to work in a brotherly spirit for nearly twenty years, and it was also a satisfaction to him to have his name connected with ministers of other denominations. (Cheers.) For though he was bound to say in all honesty he regretted greatly their separation from the Church, and he might go a step further, and say that he saw no sufficient ground for that separation continuing—(cheers)—yet he could honestly say that he had none but a brotherly feeling towards them, and that he had on all occasions endeavoured to show. (Cheers.) The Rev. Mr. Blackwell, Wesleyan Methodist, also acknowledged the toast on behalf of the ministers of other denominations. At this stage of the proceedings, however, the apple of discord was thrown on the scene by the rector of Burslem. Mr. Woodall, the secretary of the committee, said he had now a

duty to perform, rather than discharge which he would gladly have exchanged places with the policeman at the door, for he had to announce a protest against the toast from the rector of Burslem, on the ground, it was understood, of the association with it of "the ministers of other denominations." The announcement called forth very strong expressions of disapprobation, and it was ultimately decided that the communication did not merit even the courtesy of being read. The secretary, therefore, gladly withdrew from the indignity which he expressed himself subjected to in being requested to bring it before the meeting.—At the annual dinner of one of the Buckinghamshire Agricultural Associations last week, Mr. W. Griffin presiding, the chairman after the usual loyal toasts gave, "The bishop and clergy of the diocese, and the ministers of all denominations." It was not very usual, he said, to mix up the Dissenting ministers with the clergy, but he had been in one or two companies lately where it was done, and he saw no reason why it should not be done there. (Hear.) The Rev. J. M. Butt, vicar of Wingrave, responded, and, in the course of his remarks, said he was sorry no one was there to respond on behalf of the Dissenting ministers of England. He was ready to give all their due meed of praise.

Limiting what I have to say to my own personal wishes, I do often look, as in a vision, to the day when the Church shall be supreme in the country, and when there shall be no occasion to propose the two separately. Still, I must bear testimony that as far as I have observed the Dissenters in Wingrave, they have endeavoured to do their duty faithfully and efficiently. But "union is strength," and I hope and believe that as the Church of England sees what her duties are and rises to the full performance of those duties, we shall have only one body, the Church of England, labouring for the spiritual good of the people of the land.

REASONS FOR PREFERRING CONGREGATIONALISM TO WESLEYANISM.—At the recognition services of the Rev. W. Whitley, as pastor of the Congregational church, Liskeard (briefly referred to in our last), the minister, in giving an account of his personal and religious experience, said he had been a Wesleyan minister and missionary in the Fijis Islands, but found his doctrinal views and notions of church polity becoming so greatly at variance with that denomination, that he joined the Congregationalists. He said:—

I am not only a Dissenter from the Establishment, but also from Wesleyan Methodism, and this because I believe that every year finds the polity of Methodism approximating towards that of the Establishment: the right of the so-called "Legal Hundred" to decide upon all matters of importance, irrespective of the wishes of the lay-members, and of the other ministers of the body, and against which decision there is no appeal; then her district meetings, at which none but those appointed by Conference laws are allowed to attend, and her quarterly meetings, to which only a privileged few are admitted, and over which the superintendent of the circuit presides, and without whose permission nothing can be done; for, should a whole circuit be unanimous in recommending a man for the ministry, no matter how eligible in every sense he may be, no matter how much he may feel it his duty to give himself to the work, that superintendent, as chairman of the quarterly meeting, by refusing to nominate, has it in his power to prevent that man taking any step towards entering the ministry. This, with the setting up of Wesley's works as an indispensable standard of theology, and possessing a code of laws which her President boasts is as stringent as the military is opposed to the free spirit of English institutions—is subversive of all true nobility of mind, and opposed to the precepts and practice of the Apostles, who followed the example of Christ. I am aware of the benefits which this country, and your county especially, has derived from the labours of men of God connected with the Methodist body. I do not make these statements in a spirit of hostility, but to prevent any misunderstanding, and to vindicate the course I have taken. This has led me to dissent from her views, and to adopt the views held by the Congregationalists, which are most in accordance with my feelings, and, as I think, with Divine revelation. This polity I feel to be more like that of the primitive church in the appointment of pastors and deacons, of the voluntary support of its ministers and institutions, the spirituality of its membership, and that system of self-government which, while it will not allow of the interference of foreign communities or councils, yet by friendly intercourse with such councils seeks advice as to the best way of bringing glory to God. Such, then, are my reasons for dissenting from the Church and Methodism, and seeking among the Congregational Dissenters a place wherein to exercise the gifts God has given me. But be it understood that, while on these grounds separating myself from the polity of the Establishment and of the other Dissenters, and while by God's help I intend to stand most firmly by the principles I have expressed, and will not yield up my right of private judgment to any man, yet I will love all who love the Lord Jesus Christ, and will most heartily co-operate with them in attacks on the common foe, so that the time may sooner come when the kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdoms of our God and of His Christ.

MR. WEAVER, THE REVIVALIST, AT LEEDS.—Seldom has there been so much excitement caused by religious services in Leeds as was exhibited on Sunday and Sunday fortnight at services conducted by a converted miner, named Richard Weaver. In order to afford as much accommodation as possible for hearers, the Amphitheatre, in King Charles's Croft, which will hold more people than any other building in the town, was obtained, and on the days named Mr. Weaver held religious services there. Not only was the place crowded to excess, but on each occasion hundreds, if not thousands, were unable to obtain admission to the building. So great was the anxiety to hear Mr. Weaver that the doors were besieged hours before the time announced for opening them, and at each service the place was filled directly after the doors were opened, which

was about an hour and a half before the time for the service to commence. The interval between the crowding of the building and arrival of the revivalist—for Mr. Weaver is nothing less—was filled up by the singing of hymns. When the time drew near for the preacher's arrival, intense, almost breathless stillness prevailed, until he presented himself. Mr. Weaver's style is remarkably simple and unpretending. He selects a text, offers a few plain observations thereon, and then proceeds to the narration of anecdotes and incidents in his own life. It is in this part of his address, and the homely yet very touching and forcible appeals to flee from vice and sin, the graphic manner in which he pictures death-bed scenes, and the agonies of the last moments of a sinner's life, that he seems to produce the greatest impression upon his hearers. Numbers came from long distances in carts, and it is computed that at the four services held at the Amphitheatre upwards of 22,000 persons listened to Mr. Weaver.—*Leeds Mercury.*

Religious Intelligence.

SPECIAL SUNDAY SERVICES.—The preachers in these services on Sunday last were as follows:—St. James's Hall, Rev. Newman Hall, LL.B., and Rev. William Chalmers, M.A.; Britannia Theatre, Rev. W. A. Emery; Standard Theatre, Rev. J. Beazley; Pavilion Theatre, Rev. J. Fleming; Sadler's Wells Theatre, Rev. H. Richard; Victoria Theatre, Rev. W. Curling, M.A., incumbent of St. Saviour's, Borough.

CARLISLE CHAPEL, KENNINGTON.—The Rev. Norman Glass, having resigned his pastorate of the above church to become the pastor of London-street Chapel, Basingstoke, a social tea-meeting was held on Monday evening last for the purpose of bidding him farewell. A large number of friends sat down to tea; after which Mr. W. P. Holland, in the name of the church and congregation, presented the rev. gentleman with a handsome and costly timepiece, and a pair of lustrous. The presentation was acknowledged by Mr. Glass in an appropriate and feeling speech. The meeting was also addressed by Messrs. Culverwell, Bastow, Ackland, and Gedge, and the warmest feelings of esteem and affection were expressed towards their late pastor by the meeting generally.

ST. THOMAS'S-SQUARE CHAPEL, HACKNEY.—On Friday evening last, a tea-meeting was held in the upper school-room, which had been tastefully decorated, and tea provided by the ladies of the congregation. After tea, a selection of music was performed on the organ, and then a meeting was held, the Rev. W. Kirkus, LL.B., in the chair. The treasurer stated that two years ago a committee of management was formed, when a debt was on the place of 190*l.* This had been entirely removed, and the financial position was now every way satisfactory. Speeches were then delivered by the Revs. T. Binney, C. Dukes, M.A., W. Miall, Mr. Dorling, and Mr. Davis. The question of re-pewing the chapel was considered, and a sub-committee formed for carrying out this much-needed alteration. The meeting was most enthusiastic, and the pastor seemed to have the entire sympathy and love of his church and congregation.

STANSBATCH, HEREFORDSHIRE.—The first stone of a Baptist chapel was laid in this village on Monday, October 26th, by the Rev. S. Blackmore, of Eardisland. The offerings upon the stone amounted to 22*l.* 13*s.*, which, with promises already obtained, raised the contributions to about 120*l.* The cost of the building is estimated at 170*l.*, and it is hoped that before the chapel is opened for public worship it will be free from debt. The Rev. G. Phillips, of Evenjobb; W. Reading, Presteign (Wesleyan minister); and W. H. Payne, pastor, also took part in the interesting ceremony. The day was all that could be desired, and the attendance large.

HORTON-LANE CHAPEL, BRADFORD.—After the sermon on Wednesday evening, by the Rev. James Parsons, of York, when, although a very wet night, the collections amounted to 96*l.*, the opening services were brought to a close on the Sunday following, the Rev. J. R. Campbell, D.D., preaching in the morning, and the Rev. J. G. Miall, of Salem Chapel, in the evening. In the afternoon of the day, Dr. J. R. Campbell addressed upwards of 1,000 Sunday-schoolers, belonging to Horton-lane Sunday-school, and its branches at Boro West, Lidget-green, and Little Horton, in the new chapel. The collections exceeded 200*l.*, and both chapel and school are now free of all debt.

THE BRADFORD AUXILIARY TO THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The annual sermons on behalf of the London Missionary Society took place on Sunday, the 24th ult., when collections were made at the various chapels, greatly in excess of those of last year, that at Horton-lane being nearly double the usual amount. On the Saturday previous a prayer-meeting was held in the Horton-lane lecture-hall, and on the Monday evening following the annual meeting took place in Salem Chapel, when a collection amounting to nearly 100*l.* more than the sum collected last year was obtained.

DERBY.—The friends at London-road Chapel, in this town, have at length witnessed the completion of their noble school-rooms. Introductory sermons having been preached by the Rev. Samuel Martin, of London, and the Rev. Robert Baggins, of Scarborough, the rooms were opened by a public tea-meeting on Tuesday evening, the 20th ult. Tea was prepared in the lower room, which was twice well filled with guests. At the meeting in the evening, the pastor of the church, the Rev. H. Ollard,

F.S.A., presided. Interesting addresses were afterwards delivered by the Rev. F. S. Williams, and the Rev. J. B. Paton, M.A., of Sheffield, who have recently been appointed tutors to "The Congregational Institute for Theological and Missionary Training" at Nottingham. A financial statement was made by Mr. Corbin, one of the deacons of the London-road Church, which stated that the cost of the new school-rooms, and the alteration of the old school into class-rooms, will be upwards of 1,200*l*. Nearly the whole of this amount had been subscribed, and it was not the intention of the friends to allow any debt to remain upon the edifice. The committee have expended over 1,000*l*. on these new schools. The internal arrangements have been designed and carried out in an improved manner and with every facility conducive to the comfort of the 600 children the rooms will accommodate. The rooms are to be used for week-night services, and the old school-rooms are to be converted into class-rooms.

UPPER DEAN, BEDS.—The new chapel in this place was opened for Divine worship on Wednesday, the 28th ult. The sermon in the afternoon was preached by the Rev. J. H. Millard, B.A., of Huntingdon, and that in the evening by the Rev. James Parsons, of York. The hymns and lessons were read by the Rev. E. Pegler, of Kimbolton. The chapel, organ, and burial-ground were given to the congregation by William Aekroyd, Esq., of Otley, Yorkshire. The value of the gift is about 1,000*l*. The chapel will seat 240 people, and is built of white brick with four red bands. The piers having Corinthian caps of white stone, very much improve the general effect, and give a neat and elegant appearance to the building. The design was finished by Mr. J. Bottle, architect, of Great Yarmouth, and carried out under the superintendence of Mr. Usher, of Bedford, and reflects great credit on the designer, and the gentleman who has conferred so great a boon in the neighbourhood.

RAYLEIGH, ESSEX.—During the past year great efforts have been made by the Dissenters in this village to obtain funds for erecting a building in which they could open a British School, the so-called National Schools being virtually shut against them. The proposal has met with sufficient encouragement to justify them in beginning to build, and the first stone of the new school was laid on the 28th October by Samuel Morley, Esq. The novelty of the ceremony in this neighbourhood, the interest felt in the movement, and the desire to see and hear Mr. Morley, attracted a large attendance, and the proceedings throughout were very animated. After singing, and the reading of a portion of Scripture by the Rev. John Foster, pastor of the church, the Rev. T. Hayward, Congregational minister, from Rochford, invoked God's blessing on the undertaking, and a report was presented showing that about 220*l*. had been collected, and that 200*l*. more was required to complete the building, which is from a very elegant design presented by Mr. J. Sudbury, of Halstead. Mr. Morley then addressed the meeting on the necessity of the work they had begun, and made some stirring appeals on the importance and true application of the voluntary principle. After which the stone was adjusted, and having received the finishing tap with an inscribed trowel prepared for the occasion, was declared duly laid, and the doxology having been sung, the company adjourned for tea. After which a public meeting was held in the chapel, at which Mr. Morley presided, and in his opening speech, unfolded at considerable length, and in an exceedingly lucid and interesting manner, his views upon educational questions. He disclaimed on the part of those who advocated voluntary schools, any intention to pauperise the parents of the scholars; and addressing them, most affectionately urged them to interest themselves in the education of their children, and to be ready to make sacrifices for the sake of securing for them so great a benefit. He then presented a cheque for 25*l*., and promised the same amount as a second donation at the opening of the schools, on condition of their being opened free of debt. A collection amounting to 7*l*. was then made, and addresses delivered by the Rev. John Foster, Rev. T. Hayward, Messrs. J. Blomfield, Clemanee, Spence, and Henson.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—RECOGNITION SERVICES.—The recognition of the Rev. J. Radford Thomson, M.A. (late tutor at Cavenish Theological Institution, Manchester), as the pastor of the Congregational church, Tunbridge Wells, took place last Wednesday. The morning service commenced at eleven o'clock, and was well attended; there were a goodly number of ministers of different denominations also present. A hymn, given out by the Rev. W. Duncan, Wesleyan minister, having been sung, the Rev. G. Jones read suitable lessons, and engaged in prayer. Then a hymn, given out by the Rev. W. P. Lyon, the former minister, was sung, and Dr. Halley ascended the pulpit and delivered a lucid discourse on Congregational principles, founding his remarks on 1 Timothy iii. 1-7. In the course of his discourse Dr. Halley said that their security was the Word, the Spirit, and the judgment of the church. There was no security, as to creed or ceremonials, in State law. He thought the church was to instruct the State, and not the State govern the church. The most opposite doctrines had been established by the secular power, and cruel persecutions followed upon Nonconformists. No State enactments could galvanise a people into spiritual life; the simple Gospel, accompanied by the power of the Holy Ghost, was the only thing that would quicken dead souls. The "invitation" was read by Mr. Towson, the senior deacon. The paper glanced

briefly at the history of the church. It was founded thirty-two years ago in the antiquated chapel on Mount Zion, formerly used by the Presbyterians, through the influence of Mr. Wilson, the father of Mr. Joshua Wilson, one of the leading members of the church, who paid 700*l*. for the building out of his own pocket, excepting 50*l*. It was opened on the 30th of July, 1830, by the Rev. Benjamin Slight. But the building was soon found too small and inconvenient, and the present structure, in which they were assembled, was built in 1848. This prosperity was soon followed by a severe trial. In the next year Mr. Slight, after nineteen years of successful labour, resigned through ill-health. In 1850 they were directed to choose the Rev. W. P. Lyon, B.A., whose learning and piety were much appreciated. It was through his efforts that 1,000*l*., the mortgage, was paid, and that a school-room was added at the back of the chapel, and the interior of the chapel finished according to the original design. Through painful family affliction, Mr. Lyon resigned in 1861, and after continuing in prayer for about two years, they were directed to invite the Rev. J. Radford Thomson, M.A., of Manchester. It was a remarkable fact that the two former pastors were now present at the recognition of the third pastor. The pastor-elect then stated the reasons which he considered an indication that the Great Head of the Church had called him to take the oversight of this church. The charge, which was lengthy, eloquent, luminous, and earnest, was delivered by the Rev. P. Thomson, M.A., of Manchester, the father of the pastor. The preacher concluded by expressing his fervent hope that the pastor's ministry would be longer and more successful than that of either his grandfather (who had laboured fifty years in the Gospel, or his (the father's) own ministry, which had reached thirty years. Dinner and tea, well catered by Mr. Bacon, of the Sussex Hotel, were provided in the school-room, for the ministers and friends. In the interval between the two meals, suitable addresses were delivered, mostly of a congratulatory character. At seven o'clock in the evening the congregation re-assembled for service. The Rev. W. P. Lyon conducted the devotional part of the services, and the Rev. John Stoughton (Kensington) preached an admirable sermon upon the duty of Christians at home, in the church, and towards their minister.

OPENING OF HALLFIELD-ROAD BAPTIST CHAPEL, BRADFORD.—Last year the foundation-stone of the Hallfield-road Chapel was laid by Sir M. Peto, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. The new buildings were opened on Wednesday. The colonists have secured a popular preacher, the Rev. J. Makepeace, late of Luton, and therefore take possession of the new chapel under favourable auguries. The Rev. J. P. Chown has done much to promote the welfare of both the old and new congregations, by his noble disinterestedness. As we lately stated, this new interest was set on foot by friends at Sion Chapel, of which he is pastor, and with the choice before him, Mr. Chown chose to cling to the homely old love, and to let a new pastor make the most of the advantages derivable from the situation and superior architectural attractions of Hallfield. The new buildings comprise a chapel (with side and end galleries) containing seat accommodation for 1,000 persons; a school-room, sixty feet by thirty feet; a lecture-room, thirty feet by twenty-five feet; minister's vestry, deacons' vestry, and ladies' vestry, class-room for eighty infants, two class-rooms for adults, a library-room, a large tea-room, and sundry other apartments and conveniences. The schools are placed in the rear of the chapel, having an end frontage next Hallfield-street; and distinct street entrances are provided to the lecture-room and for the boys and girls to the large upper school-room. The entire cost of the buildings and boundaries, and flagged causeways (the last two being considerable items), exclusive of lighting and heating, and school and chapel moveable furniture is close upon 5,000*l*. To this has to be added the excepted items, and also the architect's commission, the clerk of works' salary, and the purchase of the land; which will swell the total expenditure to about 7,000*l*. At the dedicatory service on Wednesday every one seemed impressed by the graceful proportions of the building, with its excellent adaptation for all the purposes of seeing, hearing, and worship. After singing the Doxology and a hymn chosen for the occasion, the Rev. J. P. Chown ascended the pulpit and gave a brief history of the circumstances which had led to the erection. After another hymn, the Rev. Dr. Godwin, who spoke with great energy and evident emotion, read portions of Scripture from the Psalms and the Epistle to the Hebrews, and offered a fervent dedication prayer. Another hymn was sung, after which the Rev. Hugh Stowell Brown, of Liverpool, delivered a discourse of great power and excellence from John xiv. 21-23. The Rev. C. M. Birrell, of Liverpool, was to have taken the service, but was compelled to decline it on account of the death of his wife. The pathetic reference made to this solemn event by Mr. Brown, who himself has recently been similarly bereaved, produced a deep feeling in the assembly. Then a collection was made for the Building Fund; and the Rev. Henry Dowson closed the service by the benediction. A large company immediately adjourned to the principal school-room, where a cold collation had been prepared. After the repast, the Rev. Dr. Acworth, late of Rawdon College, took the chair; and, in an interesting address that was greatly applauded, congratulated the Church at Sion on the work they had so happily carried out. Mr. Chown, who was greatly applauded, then addressed the meeting, and after some reference to his own share in the work, passed

on to speak of the financial condition of the new enterprise. A sum of 7,080*l*. had been expended (including 280*l*. for alterations, painting, &c., at Sion Chapel). Towards this sum 5,100*l*. had been given or guaranteed by members of the Sion congregation, who, though not a wealthy people, had given with the most devoted liberality. A further sum of 1,300*l*. had been given, almost unsolicited, by members of other Christian congregations and communions, leaving more than 700*l*. to raise. The collection that morning had amounted to somewhat more than 200*l*., including the munificent donation of 100*l*. from W. Murgatroyd, Esq., of Bank Field; and the sum now wanted was 527*l*. Towards this amount several donations were promised in the room. Addresses were also given by the Revs. H. Dowson, S. G. Green, and H. J. Betts. Mr. John Cooke moved, and Mr. T. Stead seconded, a vote of acknowledgment to the church in Sion Chapel for their great and disinterested liberality. Mr. Cooke spoke with justly-deserved warmth of the devotion to the work and spirit of self-sacrifice evinced by Mr. Chown, who had himself led the way by a donation of 200*l*., and who had, in the final effort, guaranteed 200*l*. more. Throughout the meeting much esteem and regard were expressed towards the Rev. J. Makepeace, the pastor elect, who is commencing his labours with the fairest auguries of success. In the evening Divine service was again held, when the chapel was crowded to overflowing. The Rev. Alex. MacLaren, of Manchester, was the preacher, and delivered a sermon of great ingenuity, beauty, and power from the miracle of feeding the five thousand—the text being written in Matthew xiv. 19 and 20. After the collection Mr. Chown stated that the deficit had been reduced to 400*l*., which sum it is confidently hoped will be raised at the remaining services.

Correspondence.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I have read the *Nonconformist* from its commencement, and esteem it above any other journal. I am profited by consideration of its views, even when I cannot agree with them, and that is but seldom; although I confess you have not yet quite won me over to see eye to eye with you on the American question. Your leader of this week on Mr. Beecher affords me an opportunity of a few remarks, in which with your permission I shall notice the points at issue between us.

You assert that Mr. Beecher "has put abundant evidence before the British people that President, Government, Legislatures, Churches, and people accept at length the issue tendered them by the seceding States, and that negro emancipation, with the Union, if possible, without it if necessary, is now, on the part of the Northerners, the object of this protracted strife." I have not seen the abundant evidence. It is true that the section of the Northern people which Mr. Beecher represents—a section of perhaps higher moral tone than any other, whatever may be its numbers—has now set its heart on the liberation of the slaves as the result of the war. But the Government of the States, the power which has received from the people the control and direction of the struggle and the sole right to make peace, the only body which we can recognise as representing the Commonwealth, has uniformly enounced an opposite principle. The aim of the Northern States has been declared by the mouth of the President to be, not emancipation with or without the Union, but the Union with or without emancipation, and this declaration has never been withdrawn. I would therefore call upon you, in words which remind you and me, Mr. Editor, of a sermon of long ago, to "produce your authority" for the assertion you make.

But if your statement of the intention of the North in continuing the war were as correct as it is questionable, there might still be very grave doubts whether the Federal Government, in its prosecution of the struggle, should receive the sympathies of Christian people in this country. No one would more gladly than I see the abolition of slavery, but I hesitate before I can approve a war like this, waged even for so high an end. Whether I look to the history and present position of the struggle, or to the political results which must follow subjugation of the South—whether to the varying fortunes of battle, and the trivial fruits of a conflict of thirty months, waged by the immense resources of the North against its far feeble foes, or to the despotic sway which, if successful, it must maintain over them for uncounted years, I cannot see that this war is commended even by a wise political expediency. But I decline to discuss the question on mere political grounds. I take my stand on your own higher platform, and maintain that, however great the ends aimed at by the North may be, the means it employs are wrong. And I will not conceal my astonishment that you, usually so careful in withholding your assent from schemes which seek to reach a noble end by a forbidden path, should sanction a resort to the bloody judgment-seat of war, even though it were for the freedom of the slave. You hold the Permissive Bill to be vicious in principle, you decline to have the aid of the State for the education of the people; yet you appear to sanction the American war for the abolition of slavery. You will not have drunkenness prevented by Act of Parliament, nor ignorance dispelled by Governmental machinery, yet you identify yourself with that section of the Americans which accepts the sword as the emancipator of the negro.

You say that "the successful establishment of an empire founded on slavery in the presence of a free people, and in spite of their efforts to prevent it, would have been a mournful augury for the proximate future of civilisation and liberty." I have been accustomed to consider the position of the United States with reference to slavery during great part of the half-century preceding the last Presidential election, as an augury for the future of America more mournful than could be given by the existence of a slave power separate and distinct from the Free States; an augury now working its filth in the eyes of a saddened world. Every grown under the Union; it has been

trucked to by Northern statesmen and fostered by Federal laws, until at last the Frankenstein has turned upon its creator. Then when the ordinary arts of war had failed to regain Secession, the North drew forth from its quiver the new weapon of emancipation, and brandished it over the heads of its foes. In effect the Government held to the "rebels" permission to retain their slaves in bondage as a bonus to induce return to their allegiance. This offer having been rejected by the insurgents, the President declared freedom to the slaves. He thus confiscated, at the cheap cost of the addition of his name to a parchment, property to the value of one-half the British national debt, pleading military necessity for this act unexampled in the history of warfare, and commending the sacrifice, which cost him nothing, "to the greatest favour of Almighty God." Much as I desire freedom for the enslaved, I can profess no sympathy with the attempt to secure it in such a way, contrary alike to the spirit of British freemen who gave their twenty millions to redeem the slaves in their colonies, and to the genius of that holy faith whose God hates robbery for burnt-offering.

The party of the slaveholders are diametrically opposed to that section of Americans which Mr. Beecher represents, and which, according to him, will soon comprehend all the people of the North. Let the one party be as bad, and the other as good, as Mr. Beecher paints them. The question is, whether the good should seek by force to compel the bad to remain in distasteful union with them, and, being resisted by the bad, should call down fire from heaven to consume them, all the while demanding for their procedure the sympathies of every man who would approve himself the follower of Him who came not to destroy men's lives but to save them. If the South be as debased and vicious as it is called, let the North come out from it and be separate, and, deprived of the conserving influence, it must soon perish in its own corruption if it repent not and reform. In the separation there is no cause of fear for the ultimate future of civilisation and liberty. The proximate future has been already as deeply compromised by this unhappy war as it could well have been by the peaceful secession of the slaveholding States. The political freedom of the North is in jeopardy even now. The moral sense of both the contending parties is blunted by the strife. Would that the Federal Government had forgot its dream of universal empire in the Western world, and given heed rather to the homely counsel of a poet of their own, James Russell Lowell, who seventeen years ago said—

If I'd my way I had rather
We should go to work and part,
They take one way, we take t'other,
Guess it wouldn't break my heart;
Men had ought to put asunder
Them that God has no way joined,
And I shouldn't greatly wonder
If there's thousands of my mind.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

Dundee, Oct. 31, 1863.

DAVID KYD.

THE MANCHESTER CHURCH CONGRESS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Allow me a few words in regard to your remarks on the Manchester Church Congress, founded on the comments of the *Daily News*. I think there is a misconception in them. The only scene bearing out your description was that between Archdeacon Denison and Mr. H. Stowell. Mr. Stowell had applied the words "mendicant friars" to the supporters of the offertory movement, and Archdeacon Denison retaliated by accusing him of "abusing the Prayer-book." This produced for some minutes a scene of confusion, which, however, was stopped at once by the President calling for the next paper. And this was the only noticeable scene of confusion. Immediately after, as you are probably aware, letters of explanation passed between the two gentlemen, and the next day, I heard, they were seen sitting side by side.

The frequent "interruptions" you speak of arose from another cause altogether. The published rule of the congress was that twenty minutes should be allowed for written papers and ten minutes for speakers. On the first day this was not rigidly adhered to; and, through the frailty of human nature when on a platform, scarcely any speaker at first attempted to compress his matter into the given time. This, of course, occasioned disappointment in many cases to those who wished to address the congress. To speak of myself, as an instance, I was very desirous to speak on the reform of Convocation, and also on the Open-Church movement, and I had given in my card for that purpose. But I was crowded out on both questions. Many others were in the same predicament. It was, therefore, a matter of well-understood necessity to call "Time" when each speaker's allotted time had been exhausted, that others might have their fair turn. This is the true and literal explanation of the "interruptions" to which many excellent papers, and popular speakers who are not skilful in compression, were subjected, and which they bore with the utmost good humour.

I was present the whole time, and the Congress was really not at all like "Pandemonium," for in the only proceedings of Pandemonium reported the speakers all spoke at great length, and no one interrupted them.

As we Churchmen expect in the *Nonconformist* generous hostility, but consider that it would not willfully misrepresent us or our proceedings, I ask you to insert the foregoing explanation in your columns.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

WILLIAM FRASER, D.C.L.

Alton Vicarage, Staffordshire.

[The descriptions of the scenes at the Manchester Church Congress, which we grouped together in our "Ecclesiastical Notes" a fortnight ago, were taken from the reports in the *Times* and the *Manchester Daily Examiner*. We have since looked through the report which appeared in the *Manchester Courier*, and which is now published in the form of a pamphlet, and cannot find that those papers at all exaggerated the disorderly character of the proceedings of the Congress. We rejoice to know, however, that the disorder was not so disreputable as it appeared to a reader to have been, and, gladly give insertion to Dr. Fraser's explanation of it. Our correspondent draws a contrast between the proceedings in Pandemonium and those in the Free Trade Hall to the great disadvantage

of the latter. We must be allowed to say that we are the more charitable of the two. The idea in our mind when we compared the Congress with the other meeting was the idea of rebellion. If Pandemonium was really more decorous than the Free Trade Hall, we are sorry for the Hall.]

THE REV. E. MELLOR'S CONGREGATIONAL UNION ADDRESS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Mr. Mellor's address is so calculated to do good to all who read it, and to stir us up to renewed spiritual life and activity, that I am desirous it should have as large a circulation as possible. I am quite aware that it will be published in the "Congregational Year Book for 1864," but as that periodical has only an issue of 5,000 (I wish the sale were 50,000), the perusal of it will be only by a few. The addresses of our chairmen are also generally printed in a separate form at 3d., but it appears to me that if it is to be extensively circulated, it must be printed at a cheaper rate. Could it be sold at 2s. or 3s. a hundred, I should for one be glad to buy a quantity for distribution amongst our church-members.

Mr. Balmagne's admirable suggestion, that it should be read by each minister to the members of his congregation at a special prayer-meeting, will not, I am afraid, be generally carried out.

Hoping that the Committee of the Union will be able to arrange for the issue of the address in a cheap form, I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

A YORKSHIREMAN.

Bradford, November 2, 1863.

THE CHURCH'S "BAIRNS" ABROAD.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I notice that if an Episcopalian has occasion to speak of any good that is being done, he is apt to confine his view to the work of what he calls the Church, meaning thereby the sect to which he himself belongs. But if he takes occasion to refer to any evil that is prevalent among the servants of Christ, then he never fails to recognise the existence of his Dissenting brethren. This may, perhaps, be taken as evidence of the tender concern which Churchmen feel for our welfare: they remember that to praise is dangerous while to find fault may be a most salutary thing. "Good report," says Andrew Fuller, with somewhat of the quaintness of old Thomas of that ilk, "good report, though more agreeable, may be more trying than evil report."

Bearing in mind the fashion prevalent among Churchmen, I confess that it was with no little surprise I read in the Bishop of Oxford's speech on missions, delivered the other day at Manchester, a reference to the fact that "Carey, the Baptist missionary, went out first to India to preach the Word of God from one of our own blood." His lordship's grammar is questionable, but the sentence is complimentary. The bishop must have a care, or he will make us have—what the old Scotch divine is said to have prayed for—"a gude conceit o' ourselves."

In the same speech, however, there are one or two things which serve as a set-off; and one of these is the assertion that the Church of England is bound to provide the means of grace for the emigrants who leave our shores "because the great mass of emigrants from this land belongs to its own communion." I do not know the grounds on which the speaker rests this sweeping statement, as they are not named. His lordship supposes, no doubt, that the word of a Bishop ought to suffice.

But I fear it will not. My own observation in various parts of the empire, including that English port from which the chief steam of emigration flows, leads me to an entirely opposite conclusion. And this much is certain, that "if the great mass of emigrants from this land belong to the communion of the Church of England," the sea voyage works in them a marvellous transformation; for no sooner have they reached their destinations than they are found asserting those principles which Dissenters hold dear. The act of legislature of Queensland abolishing State-aid to religion, and the tendency in all our colonies to arrive at the same measure of religious freedom, together with the fact that a large proportion of the emigrants to the United States have made that land their home from sympathy with institutions which the Church of England does not favour, lead me to conclude that the Bishop's wish was father to the Bishop's fact.

I am, Sir, yours most respectfully,

ANGLO-SCOTUS.

Ramsey, Hunts, Oct. 27.

EQUAL CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS RIGHTS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Some few weeks ago you favoured your readers with a leading article on "The Next Move," in which you advocated the doctrine, if I mistake not, as the basis, and the only true one, for a settlement of the Church and State controversy, of equal civil and religious rights. This idea cleaves to me; I cannot get rid of it; and therefore beg to recall the attention of your readers to it, fearing that it may have been overlooked. For to me it places the whole controversy in a new light, and suggests the principles to be inculcated, and the mode of action to be pursued, which alone can end in the peaceable separation of the Church from the State.

I have long felt, contrary to many, that the Liberation Society was not so thoroughly and explicitly political in its public popular teachings and political actions as it ought to be. It has done good service in this direction by introducing the political aspect of this, "the question of the day," to the general public, and by lifting it out thereby from the almost exclusive attention of ecclesiastical parties. But has it not hitherto advocated the separation of the Church from the State rather as a boon to the Church than as a boon to the State? Hence it is, I presume, that so much of contempt has been manifested towards its friends and their teachings. Every official in the State happening to be a Churchman, whether lay or cleric, from the members of the House of Lords to the humblest police-officer, has been more or less arrayed against it; or, if not so, yet jealous of its present influence and possible future action; which would not, I think, be the case, if religious prejudices in favour of the Church as a real or supposed Christian organisation were not in appearance attacked, and a clear and certain sound of instruction and warning concerning existing

political laws and arrangements of the State Church were alone heard from it. Whilst I abhor the division of Dissenters, into political and religious, as fraught with all manner of confusion, mischief, and danger, I as earnestly contend that the public teaching and Parliamentary action of all Dissenters should be at the same time and on the same occasion either exclusively political or exclusively Christian. If this were so no harm could then arise in the public mind from the fact that some by circumstances were called upon to work at separation for the good of the State and others for the purity and stability and oneness of the Church of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. In this case, supposing the Liberation Society confined its attention to their political duties and honours, it would in due time secure the sympathy of all State officials not officers of the Establishment, inasmuch as it would be easy to convince them that they are sufferers in divers ways from their connection with a State Church. If we cannot in thought and speech and writing separate Church and State, we shall never succeed in doing it by Act of Parliament.

This view of the matter would require that all applications to Parliament should aim exclusively at the benefit of the State, and ignore all pretensions before that body of seeking the welfare or otherwise of the Church now in connection with the State, and would constrain those who interest themselves in the question chiefly from love to the Saviour and jealousy for the honour of his Church to give vent to their zeal in a more Christian form and among more congenial minds. Christian men would cease to parade their discords and divisions—as, for example, they have done on the Church-rate question, both in and out of Parliament—before men totally unable to understand them, and would bring their respective fears and hopes on eternal verities connected with this subject with becoming reverence to the Most High in assemblies and under circumstances suited to their solemnity and importance, while politicians, as such, would be equally free from temptation to play upon the known prejudices and predilections of different religious parties for the attainment of their ends.

These considerations have led me to desire that on this topic your introduction of the words "equal rights" should be at once noticed, and that these words should be caught up and lifted into prominence in the place of the word "liberty." The old phrase, "civil and religious liberty," must give place to the more luminous, the more correct, and the more powerful words, "equal civil and religious rights." When I first read them I could not but exclaim, This is the Eureka of the State Church controversy, the axiomatic principle on which alone the controversy can be safely discussed on either side. The correlative of liberty, as used in the above phrase, is intolerance, and we Dissenters object to toleration, and the Churchman equally denies attempting to afflict us with it. The quotations in your article you gave us from two Church journals, are evidence here at once of the innocency of their intentions and of the necessity of exposition, at least for their sakes, of what we really mean by equal rights. Churchmen have so long monopolised the influence which belongs legitimately to wealth and learning and status when invested on the side of religion that they have begun to suspect us of wishing to rob them of their rights now that they have been brought to see and feel their position to be less tenable than they used to consider it. It is then essentially a question of rights, viz., the right to possess a certain amount of influence bequeathed by our ancestors to the cause of religion through the medium of our Houses of Parliament and by means of property which belongs, not as your Church contemporaries imply to those individuals who happened last Sunday to attend certain parish churches, but to the nation. It is not a question of property alone, nor of influence alone, but of both, and that not separately but jointly, which influence and property being associated by the State with certain religious forms doth seriously impede if not imperil the progress of the commonwealth and exposes to suspicion the morals of a class of respectable citizens who receive that property professedly for religious ends.

To educate the public mind upon these principles, and to give them effect as speedily as possible in legislative enactment, it appears desirable that a number of separate bills be proposed to Parliament which shall touch the influence and property of the Church on as many points as possible. For example, in addition to those already before the public, I would suggest a bill to prohibit the use of all chapel and church doors for the exhibition of parochial and other State papers; and another to liberate every official of the State from compulsory connection with the forms of the State Church, including both Houses of Parliament, &c.

Thank you very cordially for your most valuable article, "The Next Move"; and hoping your readers will give you no quarter until you return again to this topic,

I am, Sir, very truly yours,

THOMAS ROBERTS.

MR. BEECHER'S FAREWELL AT LIVERPOOL.

On Friday morning a public breakfast was given by the Liverpool Emancipation Society to the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. The breakfast was served in the St. James's Hall. Mr. C. Wilson, chairman of the Liverpool Emancipation Society, presided, and there were present about 200 persons, some being ladies. After breakfast the CHAIRMAN expressed his pleasure and that of the friends of union and emancipation at being able to express their thanks to Mr. Beecher for the ability, power, and kindly goodwill with which he had advocated the cause of freedom in this country. Mr. Beecher had done his utmost during his visit to England to promote feelings of amity and goodwill between Great Britain and America. He then alluded to the feelings of affection which bound America to England, and argued that the Americans felt a more genuine regard for England—the home of their ancestors—than England did for America. He next congratulated Mr. Beecher upon the success which had attended his mission in the "old country," though he had had to "fight with beasts at Ephesus," and to listen to the howlings of "Southern hirelings."

Mr. C. E. RAWLINS then read an address from the Liverpool Emancipation Society. The general pur-

port of the address was expressive of a hope that America would soon be able to follow the example of Great Britain, and purge herself of the foul blot of slavery, and to unite herself with the mother country by a relaxation of those commercial restrictions the denunciation of which had been so strong a weapon in the hands of the South and their British sympathisers.

Mr. BEECHER, after expressing the feelings of even romantic regret with which he left England, said that, in spite of the few waves which had dashed over his ship, he had nothing to regret in his intercourse with the British people.

He would return to his native land with the incitement of their kindness and good wishes to labour for a better understanding and an abiding peace between two great nations. Some of his own countrymen might say that, while in England, he had conceded too much and not been so sturdy in speech as in his own land. But though he had spoken the words of truth he had done so in soberness—speaking the words of truth and peace first, and of peace and love next. He had not said everything he knew, but he should have been foolish if he had left untouched the things of peace and dug up those of offence. When among his own countrymen he would earnestly do his best to represent to his countrymen the cause of the alleged antagonism of Great Britain to the North in their great conflict with slavery. In the first place, he might venture to say that for a long period the voices of those who speak as the nation in England were at times like those of old—possessed by the devil—(laughter), and not under their own control. These voices had long controlled England, but after all they did not represent the great and substantial heart of England. This must needs be, for England, like all other countries full of life and vitality, was ever undergoing gradual internal changes. Such changes among a free people were the operations of nature, and they always created doubt, hesitation, debate, and antagonism. Nothing was so fearful as to see dead men walking about as if alive, and not knowing they were dead. Changes were also going on in America, and, as they were begotten of revolution and war, they were more pronounced than those of England. At the outbreak of their conflict they only addressed England through her senses, and then she was if anything in favour of the North, owing in a great measure to her hereditary hatred of slavery, though it might only be torpid. It was said that this general vague sentiment in favour of the North changed at the time of the Trent affair. He would not say that this was altogether correct; but England then began seriously to consider what effect the war would have upon her own internal organisation. There were many who feared the reaction of American ideas upon the masses of the English people. Then, again, there was great ignorance and misrepresentation. England was cleverly acted upon by the unscrupulous and wonderfully active exertions of Southern emissaries, who compassed sea and land to make proselytes, and made the ignorant and careless even ten times more the children of the devil than they were previously. Then, again, there was the constant suppression and distortion of the truth, which made easy converts of many who did not venture to sift the mass of false facts placed before them. The feeling of commercial rivalry also entered largely into the matters which influenced the people of this country. Now, in his opinion, commercial competition was a national blessing, but he thought that Old England, even in trade, need never fear her eldest son, and he hoped that all jarring jealousies on that score would soon cease, and that all either country would ask for would be a fair field. As for men who fostered rancorous rivalries from trade fears, out upon them, and let them ever be rebuked on both sides of the Atlantic. He knew that in good time commerce would increase so rapidly as to task all the energies of both Great Britain and America, and resurrectionise nations by carrying to them the blessings of liberty and civilisation. There was another cause to account for the doubt and hesitation with which England regarded the North. Many fancied that the political ideas of America would react upon England and produce discontent with the national institutions and form of government. Now, the institutions of England were so conservative, and so many blessings were enjoyed under the government of a monarchy supported by a powerful aristocracy, that no change on this score need be feared until it received such a thorough seasoning controversy and living fight as would approve it to the whole people as worthy of being adopted. Many politicians also feared that the cheap government of America and the vote by ballot might arouse the imitative political sympathies of the English people. Now, fifty years hence, if after due deliberation and discussion the English people would have cheap government, and they would drop into the ballot boxes those flakes of paper which like flakes of snow fell noiselessly, yet soon made the avalanche which carried all opposing obstacles before it, England, like America, would be governed in her political changes and ideas by the same opinion that government is solely for the benefit of the governed. (Cheers.) Then, again, there was in some English minds a feeling that the free-church system of America might influence English thought and opinion. If England did fancy such a system, he could only say that it was only a question of time when she would possess it. After due consideration and reflection his visit to England had convinced him that the tide was at last turning. England admired and loved success, and they only wanted one or two conclusive Federal victories to turn her sympathies once more round to the North. Such victories would expedite the change in English opinion, just as a sledge drives in a wedge and splits the log. (Cheers and laughter.) To procure for the North genuine English good-will they must give the South a thorough good drubbing. Nothing was in the way of that but the doing of it. (Immense laughter.) Speaking of the war, Mr. Beecher said that, while he regretted such a dread necessity its prolongation is not an unmixed evil. It was educating the North, and making a resurrection of its manhood, who under the influence of Southern blandishment were becoming emasculated. Once men scarcely ventured to speak of slavery in its true colours, and everything was sacrificed for the Union. But his cry since 1850 had been, "The Union with liberty—the Union with slavery is a lie—if for liberty, the Union is good; but if for slavery, it is thrice accursed." (Cheers.) The war had evoked a rare spirit of devotion and patriotism, and he said, "Let the war go on, until it has burnt out, slavery to the very root."

Slavery had attempted to lasso his countrymen, but the war had put them on their feet, and they were men again ever since the arm, as it were, of Omnipotence, had dragged them back from inhaling the sorcerer's breath. Wheat, farms, ships, houses, and every material element of wealth, if once destroyed, could be recreated, but a man, a corrupt citizen, is ever poor, and in the graves of the young heroes who had died for their country, and made so many houses he knew desolate and full of mourning, dwelt a moral power which would for ages bless their country, so long as it should reverence self-devotion, love of country, and love of God. As to the future of England and America, he hoped and believed it would be a lasting and cordial union of the two peoples. It had been said that he had tried too much of the "soothing syrup" with the British Lion, and if that were an offence, he must plead guilty to the charge of trying to influence him on the side of good nature. He was a man with strong conviction, generous impulses, and it would be his duty and wish, on meeting once more his own countrymen, to be just and faithful both with the "young folks" and the "old folks." He hoped soon to see the day when England and America would be one in heart and purpose. In conclusion Mr. Beecher said:—I have sacrificed nothing, however, for the sake of your favour—(cheers)—and if you have permitted me to have any influence with you it was because I stood apparently a man of strong convictions, but with generous impulses as well; and it was because you believed that I was honest in my belief, and because I was kind in my feelings towards you. (Applause.) And now, when I go back, I shall tell them something of what I have said to their ancestors on this side. I shall plead for union, for confidence—(cheers)—for the sake of civilisation; for the sake of those glories of the Christian Church on earth which are dearer to me than all that I know; for the sake of Him whose blood I bear about, a perpetual cleansing, a perpetual cloud of strength and stimulation; for the sake of time, and for the glories of eternity, I shall plead that mother and daughter, England and America, be found one in heart and one in purpose, following the bright banner of salvation, as streaming abroad in the light of the morning, it goes round the earth carrying the prophecy and the fulfilment together, that "the earth shall be the Lord's, and that his glory shall fill it as the waters cover the sea." (Loud and prolonged cheering.) And now my hours are moments, but I linger because it is pleasant. You have made yourselves so kind to me that my heart clings to you. I leave not strangers any longer, I leave friends behind. (Loud cheers.) I shall probably never at my time of life—I am now fifty years of age, and at that time men seldom make great changes—I shall probably see England no more; but I shall never cease to see her. I shall never speak any more here, but I shall never cease to be heard in England as long as I live. (Cheers.) Three thousand miles is not as wide now as your land. The air is one great sounding gallery. What you whisper in your closet is heard in the infinite depths of Heaven. What you do in your pulpits in England we hear in America, and what we do in our pulpits you hear and feel here, and so it shall be more and more. Across the sea, that is as it were but a rivulet, we shall stretch out hands of greeting to you and speak words of peace and fraternal love. Let us not fail to hear "Amen," and the responsive greeting whenever we call to you in fraternal love for liberty, for religion, for the Church of God. Farewell!

Mr. Beecher sat down amidst loud cheers, and deeply affected.

The Rev. Mr. REES then read an address from the Welsh ministers of Liverpool, condemnatory of slavery, and thanking Mr. Beecher for the talent, courage, and consistency with which he had so long struggled for its abolition. Professor GRIFFITHS seconded the adoption of the address. Mr. BEECHER, in a brief reply, said he felt a strong feeling of affection for everything Welsh, as he was descended, on his mother's side, from an old Welsh family of the name of Roberts. A deputation attended from the Union and Emancipation Society, and through the chairman of the executive committee (Mr. J. H. Estcourt) presented Mr. Beecher with an album of portraits of the most distinguished liberal and anti-slavery clergymen, ministers, and politicians. Each portrait was accompanied by an autograph. Mr. BEECHER briefly reiterated the feelings of pleasure and gratitude he felt at the kindness he had experienced from all classes, and which he never could forget. The CHAIRMAN announced that Mr. Beecher had received numerous kind farewell letters, from the Mayor of Manchester, Mr. John Bright, and other tried friends of freedom. They must now, however, bid him farewell, and wish him a long career of happiness and usefulness in his own native land. On the motion of a gentleman at one end of the hall, three hearty cheers were then given for Mr. Beecher, and the proceedings terminated.

The Rev. H. W. Beecher left Liverpool on Saturday morning for America, by the Cunard steamship. A great number of people assembled to see the reverend gentleman off.

REPLY TO THE ADDRESS OF THE CONFEDERATE CLERGY ON SLAVERY.

The following is a reply by ministers of the churches in Scotland to the "Address to Christians throughout the World, by the Clergy of the Confederate States of America":—

We, the undersigned ministers of the churches in Scotland, in reply to the appeal made to us in the "Address to Christians throughout the World," recently put forth "by the clergy of the Confederate States of America," feel bound to give public expression to our views, lest our continued silence should be misconstrued, as implying either acquiescence in the principles of the document, or indifference to the crime which it seeks to defend.

We refer, of course, to a single topic—that of slavery—as it is handled in the address. We desire to say nothing inconsistent with our country's attitude of strict neutrality as regards the war raging across the Atlantic. We do not discuss any of the political questions connected with its origin, progress, and probable issues.

We offer no opinion on the measures adopted on either side. Nor are we to be regarded as shutting our eyes to the past and present sins and shortcomings of the North in relation to the African races. The one object we have in view is to express the deep grief, alarm, and indignation with which we have perused the pleading on behalf of slavery in general, and American slavery in particular, to which so many servants of the Lord Jesus Christ have not scrupled to append their names. With the feeblest possible incidental admission of "abuses," which they "may deplore in this as in other relations of mankind," we find these men broadly maintaining, in the most unqualified manner, that "the relation of master and slave"—"among us," they add, to make their meaning more explicit—"is not incompatible with our holy Christianity." They thank God for it, as for a missionary institution—the best, as it would seem, and the most successful in the world. They hold it to be their peculiar function to defend and perpetuate it. And they evidently contemplate the formation of the Southern Confederacy upon the basis of slavery as one of its fundamental and permanent principles or elements, not only without regret, but with entire satisfaction and approval.

Against all this—in the name of that holy faith and that thrice holy Name which they venture to invoke on the side of a system which treats immortal and redeemed men as goods and chattels, denies them the rights of marriage and of home, consigns them to ignorance of the first rudiments of education, and exposes them to the outrages of lust and passion—we most earnestly and emphatically protest. We do not think it needful to argue. The time for argument has for many a year been regarded by the whole of enlightened Christendom as past and gone. Apologists for slavery, attempting to shelter themselves and it under the authority of God's Word and the Gospel of Jesus Christ, are to be denounced as really, whatever may be their intention, the worst enemies of both.

All reasonable allowance, no doubt, should be made for the circumstances of Christian ministers called in Providence to labour where slavery exists. Some soreness, even, on their part, under what they regard as unjustifiable and dangerous movements on the other side, might be excused as not unnatural. And if we saw them manfully lifting their voice on behalf of universal liberty, and setting themselves to aim at the instant redress of the more flagrant of the wrongs incident to a state of bondage, we should be prepared calmly to listen to their representations as to the best and likeliest practical methods of promoting the present amelioration of the condition of the slaves, and securing, within the shortest period consistent with safety, their complete and final emancipation.

We are reluctant to abandon the hope that, upon reconsideration, and in the view of the sentiments now unanimously held and expressed on this subject everywhere else, all over Christendom, our American brethren may yet be induced to take up a position more worthy of our common faith than that which they at present occupy. But, at all events, the obligation lying upon us, as things now stand, towards them, towards ourselves, towards the church and the world, towards the Bible and the Gospel, is to record in the strongest possible terms our abhorrence of the doctrine on the subject of slavery which the Southern clergy teach, and upon which they act; and to testify before all nations that any state, empire, or republic constituted or reconstituted, in these days of Christian light and liberty, upon the basis of that doctrine, practically applied, must in the sight of God be regarded as founded on wrong and crime, and as deserving, not His blessing, but His righteous wrath.

The address has already received nearly a thousand signatures, and includes the names of ministers of the Established, Free, and U. P. Churches, Congregationalists, Baptists, and other denominations.

HEAVY GALE.

A severe storm raged over London on Friday. Rain fell in torrents, and for a short time the wind blew a perfect hurricane. Considerable damage is reported to have been done. The storm appears to have prevailed all along the south coast. The most serious accident occurred at the engine depot at New Cross Station, belonging to the London and Brighton Railway. A number of men were working in one of the large engine-sheds, and in the same building were four or five locomotives getting up steam, when, without the slightest warning, the wind rushed in at the open end of the shed with terrific force, and there being no vent for it, it first blew off the roof, notwithstanding it was braced with heavy iron girders, and then one side of the building, which might perhaps be fifty or sixty yards in length. One man was killed, and three others were so very seriously injured as to leave little hope of their recovery. The side which was blown out fell across the rails of the Croydon line. The other side of the building, against which some hundreds of tons of coke were piled, fell inwards. The building was as completely demolished as if it had been a card-house blown down by a breath of wind. For a few minutes nothing was to be seen but a confused mass of bricks, broken beams, and heavy iron girders, and engines overturned, the whole enveloped in steam from the broken engines. Prompt means were taken for stopping the traffic on the railway.

Three houses were unroofed in the Old Kent-road. The large forest-trees in Hyde-park, St. James's-park, and the Green-park were much damaged, several boughs having been torn off; and in Victoria and Battersea-parks the damage is very great. The damage on the river has been considerable, as well as in the seaports.

In London the wind continued high during the whole of Saturday, and on Sunday there were several strong gusts, accompanied by showers. Between twelve and one o'clock on Saturday afternoon an accident happened in one of the poorest districts of Bethnal-green. A poor woman, named Caroline Hudson, was passing No. 10, Lisbon-street, Cambridge-road, Bethnal-green, with an infant in her arms, when the upper portion of the front wall,

cooping stones, and roof suddenly fell into the street. The falling bricks struck her on the head, inflicting a severe scalp wound. The infant in her arms escaped uninjured. Her little boy who was with her was much hurt. A police-constable ran to their assistance, and conveyed the mother and children to the accident ward of the London Hospital, where their wounds were dressed. The injured persons were then conveyed home.

The shipping in the London, St. Katherine's, the East India and West India Docks was much damaged by the gale, and many of the vessels were driven from their moorings.

The hurricane appears to have raged with great fury on every part of our coast, and has also done considerable damage in various parts inland. At Rochester the gale swept away a portion of New Barn farmhouse at Ootling; eight horses were buried in the ruins, five of which were killed. A windmill in the Borstal-road was blown down, and a portion of the roof of St. Peter's Church was stripped. In Chatham Dockyard a portion of the galvanised plating covering some of the building-sheds was lifted bodily up, but, happily, was not carried away. It blew exceedingly hard in the Eastern counties on Friday and Saturday, but as the wind was off shore, comparatively little damage was sustained by the shipping. At Colechester some damage was occasioned to a new riding-school in course of erection at the new cavalry barracks. At Ipswich a shed in the shipbuilding yard of Mr. W. Read was entirely unroofed, the roof being carried over the dwelling-house of a man named Waller at the back of the yard. It fell into the dock. During the storm which prevailed at Liverpool on Friday morning, soon after midnight her Majesty's ship *Majestic* partially broke from her moorings and drifted alongside the Conway, but did very little damage. She was soon secured to her anchors again. In Yorkshire the heavy rains have caused the rivers Rye and Derwent and all the moorland streams to rise rapidly, and on Saturday the waters were over the banks and threatened to lay all the low country under water, as the rivers were still rising at night. The farmers have taken the precaution to drive off their cattle.

The storm broke with great fury over Cumberland on Thursday. At Carlisle the rivers are in high flood, inundating the low-lying homes in the neighbourhood of the city. At Cardiff, the vessel *Orwell*, of Ipswich, had her bowsprit and jibboom carried away by the Prussian barque *Claudine*, in consequence of having anchored too close to the latter vessel, and she has gone into dock for repairs. The Cork Company's steamer arrived safe, having encountered a dreadful storm between Milford and this port, which obliged her to put into the former place for some hours. Although she had about 300 head of cattle on board, no very serious loss has taken place.

On Thursday night, at the height of the gale, signals of distress were exhibited from a vessel between Fleetwood and the foot of Wyre Lighthouse. The lifeboat immediately put off in tow of the steam-tug *Wyre*, which towed the boat as near the sands as she could with safety, and then cast her off. The lifeboat then proceeded through the broken water on the banks towards the signal lights, and soon came in sight of the schooner *Northern Lights*, of Preston, which was beating over the sands with several sails set, the sea breaking over her with terrific force. After repeated trials and courageous exertions to get alongside, the whole crew were at last got on board the lifeboat, amidst the hearty cheers of all hands. The lifeboat then ran before the gale for Sunderland, near Lancaster, where they all landed in safety about midnight. The cost of this valuable lifeboat was recently presented to the National Lifeboat Institution by a benevolent lady. At Drogheda, on Friday morning, the lifeboat of the National Lifeboat Institution stationed there was the means of rescuing the crew of the *Gipsy*, of and for this port, with coals from Preston, which came ashore on the north wall, at the entrance of the harbour.

In Edinburgh the gale of Thursday evening has caused considerable destruction of exposed property, but no personal injury. In Leith the damage has been more serious. The gable of a house in Darling's Brae fell on the roof of an adjoining house, and part of it went through upon the inmates, whose escape was effected with great difficulty. A small church, for 400 persons, became a heap of ruins. The roof was completely lifted off and fell on the south wall, which it demolished, and the northern gable, being left exposed and unprotected, fell soon afterwards. Several casualties in the Firth of Forth have been reported. The sloop *Lady of the Lake*, laden with stones, was being towed from Queensferry to Leith, when, at the height of the storm, about eight o'clock, the towing-rope broke. The tug was obliged to run under Inchekeith for shelter, being unable to make Leith harbour, and the sloop, on board which there were two men, has not since been heard of.

In Ireland there have been a succession of tremendous gales, with showers of rain, all through the country. In Belfast, Cork, and Limerick, it blew a perfect hurricane, hurling slates off the roofs of the houses, throwing down chimneys, demolishing glass windows, lifting children off their feet, and dashing them about fearfully. The storm swept with all its force across the Channel, and the shipping felt its full force.

A PRINCE WITH MANY ALIASES.—The full names of the infant Prince of Portugal are Carlos, Fernando, Luiz, Maria, Victor, Miguel, Rafael, Gabriel, Gonzaga, Xavier, Francisco de Assis, José, Simão de Braganza, Savoy, Bourbon, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

SUPPLY OF FREE LABOUR COTTON.

The following monthly report for September relative to the cotton farms, Murlton and Windsor Castle, Orange-hill and Elmwood, has been received by the last packet:—

To Stephen Bourne and William Bramston, Esqs., Secretaries, Jamaica Cotton Company (Limited).
Gentlemen,—The principal work during the month has been cleaning cotton-fields and planting seed. The first of the month was very dry, and we lost much of our young cotton. . . . During the last two weeks we have had some refreshing showers, and the supplies are coming on well. The old trees look healthy and vigorous, and since the pruning have spread out considerably. I have planted a great number of plantain suckers, &c., and I have no doubt we shall, after cotton crop, find plenty of material for the fibre-machine. We are putting up the new drums, &c., and shaft, and instead of three gins shall have five at work. The Egyptian cotton here is in full bloom, and promises well. Mr. Harrison and myself, riding round the other day, counted on one tree 138 blossoms and balls. Orange-hill looks very well, and will make, as far as I can judge, a far better crop, in proportion, than either Murlton or Elmwood.

We have ten more acres planted at Orange-hill, of Sea Island, making fifty-two acres, and I have commenced another ten acres, which will be planted before the end of October.

The Sea Island, and indeed all kinds of cotton, thrive at Orange-hill, and I am now obliged to prop up the trees (Sea Island), so heavily are they laden with blossoms and balls.

I hope that this time next year we may have 150 or 200 acres of Sea Island cotton at Orange-hill. We are in need of more rain, and I trust we shall not be disappointed in our regular October seasons. A small cottage is in course of erection at Orange-hill. Elmwood looks well, and I hope will make a good crop. The soil is rich, and appears to suit the Sea Island well. I should think, if we have good seasons, Elmwood will make, or rather ship, more cotton than Murlton, though of course it is impossible to say at present. There will be two or three additional gins erected at Elmwood.

I shall hope to give you a longer report next month, and of the general appearance of the cotton after the October seasons.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
(Signed) ARTHUR WARMINGTON,
Manager Murlton Estate, and at J. C. Manchioneal, 6th Oct., 1863.

WHY MR. RICHARDSON WAS KILLED.

(From the London and China Telegraph.)

One cannot but regret, when such valuable lives as those of Captains Josling and Willmot, with eleven British seamen, have been sacrificed; also 180,000 harmless people burned out of house and home in Kagosima, that the cause should have originated in the arrogance and disregard for national customs of a party of our countrymen, who we may say deliberately rushed on their own destruction. The Japanese authorities intimated that it was desirable that foreigners should not be riding on the Tokaido, or great public road, on the 15th of September last, because it was probable that Daimios with their hosts of feudal retainers unaccustomed to the sight of foreigners, would be travelling on it. This was notified to the community. On the evening of the 14th, Mr. Richardson, a young man proceeding home from China with a fortune, was visiting Japan on the way. That same evening he had intended returning to Shanghai by her Majesty's despatch boat *Renard*. At the request of Mrs. Borrodale, a Hong Kong merchant's wife, also a visitor to Japan, he prolonged his stay, and accompanied her, Messrs. Marshall and Clarke, on their injudicious ride to the Tokaido that evening. They met for a considerable extent of the road Daimios' retainers; and common sense ought to have dictated to them to return, as they knew perfectly that they must shortly come in contact with a Daimio himself, which they did, namely, Shimadzu Saburo, the father of the Prince of Satsuma, and which, unfortunately, occurred at a point of the Tokaido where it is suddenly narrow; here the mounted party came in direct collision with the Daimio himself, and in place of getting off the road, which they could have done with the greatest ease, they remained upon it, drawing to one side only. They were then attacked, when they immediately got off the road, but by this time the fatal blows had been received by Richardson. That any blows were aimed at Mrs. Borrodale the Japanese deny; they never strike at women with cutting instruments, and facts tend to support their statement, inasmuch as Mrs. Borrodale's hat, as stated, was not cut in two, but picked up entire, having been lost by her in her flight. The story about her riding into the sea, preferring drowning to murder, is in advance of the fact; her pony took her through a swamp on his way to regain the road.

MARK LANE.—THIS DAY.

A very moderate supply of home-grown wheat was on sale at Mark-lane to-day. The trade was by no means active either for red or white qualities. Sales, however, could only be effected at the full prices of Monday, and at that day's rates, a fair clearance was made. The show of samples of foreign wheat on the stands was large. Most descriptions were in fair average request, and previous quotations were steadily supported. Floating cargoes of grain changed hands steadily, at late rates. The supply of barley was moderately large. Fine malting parcels ruled firm, at quite previous currencies. Inferior descriptions, including grinding and distilling produce, sold heavily.

* In addition to 445 acres on other estates.

Postscript.

Wednesday, Nov. 4, 1863.

AMERICA.

(Per the Africa. By telegraph to St. John's.)

New York, Oct. 26, 1 p.m.

Lee's infantry is reported to have crossed to the north side of the Rappahannock on Saturday, repulsing Gregg's Federal cavalry with heavy loss. After a slight engagement with two Federal infantry brigades, the Confederates then passed forward to Beaton Station, where they again attacked the Federal cavalry, with what result is not known. Lee occupies a line with his left, resting near Beverly Ford, crossing the railroad near Beaton Station, and extending towards Stafford Court House. The object of this movement is unknown.

The remainder of General Longstreet's corps has reinforced General Bragg.

Another Confederate incursion into Kentucky is reported.

New York, Oct. 26, 3 p.m.

General Grant has arrived at Chattanooga.

Brackenridge and Hindman's Confederate divisions have been withdrawn from the Federal front at Chattanooga, and are moving in force upon the Federal left.

It is rumoured that the Federals have made an attack upon the rear of the Confederate positions at Rome and Atlanta.

LATEST CONTINENTAL NEWS.

CRACOW, NOV. 2.—The Russians were defeated by the insurgents under Bosak, on the 28th Oct., between Chmielek and Kielce. Wierzbicki had an engagement with the Russians on the 26th October, at Goscieranow, in the palatinate of Lublin, which terminated to his advantage. Many engagements have taken place in the district of Opoczno, palatinate of Radom. Letters received here from Warsaw to the 28th October announce that the Russians continue to make numerous arrests during the night. The prisoners are taken to the citadel. During the day the soldiers arrest and search the passengers in the streets; and women who wear mourning are arrested in the streets and conducted to the barracks.

Czachowski, having entrenched himself in the mountains of St. Croix, defended his position on Monday until his corps had diminished to eighteen men. He then retreated. Three new insurgent detachments have appeared in the Lublin district, led respectively by Komerowski, Sankiewicz, and Aladar. Kruck has the command-in-chief.

General Trepow, the chief of the gendarmes, was wounded on Monday with an axe, on the head, in the Senator-street, Warsaw. The guilty person was arrested.

In yesterday's sitting of the Austrian Reichsrath the Finance Committee recommended a loan of 69 million florins to cover the deficit—twenty millions are to be devoted to relieving the distress in Hungary, and twenty millions to the redemption of the floating debt.

Paris journals assert that the treaty respecting the cession of the Ionian Islands to Greece is to be signed in London in a few days. This statement, however, by no means accords with the general character of the information received lately from other sources on the same subject.

The Emperor of the French will open the Chambers to-morrow in person, and will receive the oaths of several senators and representatives. The official "yellow book," containing all the diplomatic papers which the Government thinks fit to publish, will not, it is said, be issued this time at the opening of the session, but a brief *résumé* of the policy of the past season will be distributed among the members.

THE CASE OF THE ALEXANDRA.—A difficulty has arisen in reference to the case of the *Alexandra*. From what passed in the Court of Exchequer yesterday it seems that Chief Baron Pollock considers that his summing up on the trial of the case has been misinterpreted. All seemed clear enough at the time, and his lordship told the then Attorney-General that he should stand upon no matter of form in reference to the bill of exceptions which it was proposed to tender. His lordship was understood to have ruled that unless the vessel could be shown to be fitted out, equipped, and armed in Liverpool for the service of the Confederates she was not liable to seizure. He, however, objects to sign a bill of exceptions based upon this understanding of his ruling, and declares that he did not insist on the necessity of all these conditions being proved. The legal advisers of the Crown are, therefore, placed in a difficulty, out of which the Chief Baron indicates that they can only extricate themselves by an application for a new trial on the ground that the verdict was against the weight of evidence. The Crown has taken till Thursday to consider the course it will pursue. The *Times* contains the following:—
"We hear that the Venezuelan Government have made an offer for the *Alexandra*, and that Messrs. Baring guaranteed the transaction to be *bona fide*. Our Government, however, declined to sanction the transaction."

WINDSOR ELECTION.—The nomination of candidates for the representation of Windsor took place yesterday. Captain Vyse, Conservative, and Captain Hayter, Liberal, were proposed. The show of hands was in favour of Captain Vyse. Of course a poll was demanded for his opponent, and it will take place to-day.

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The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1863.

SUMMARY.

ONCE again the world is on the tip-toe of expectation, and Warsaw in a state of breathless excitement, to hear the whisper of the Imperial oracle. To-morrow Napoleon III. opens the Corps Législatif, and will have to speak about Poland. It is almost equally probable that he will not use menacing language, nor distinctly declare that the struggling Poles must make their own terms. In the first case he would give long notice of a war which could not be waged for months hence; but in the second, struggling Poland, convinced that foreign help is not to be expected, might cease a hopeless conflict. There is a third course which would harmonise with Imperial practice—to speak ambiguous words, which might be variously interpreted, and leave France uncommitted for the future. In another day it will be known whether the Emperor has determined on the last course.

General Berg seems resolved to deprive France of any supposed advantage from procrastination. Still defied by the National Government, though official porters guard every house, and are responsible for its inmates, the Governor of Warsaw is having recourse to wholesale kidnapping. He has discovered one or two concealed printing-presses, but the secret Government still issues proclamations, collects taxes, and employs its gendarmes to assassinate specially obnoxious Russians. For every death thus caused, three-fold vengeance is inflicted, without proof of guilt. The wearing of mourning, except in certain cases, is prohibited, and numbers of ladies have already been imprisoned for disobeying the edict. The citadel of Warsaw would not contain a tithe of its victims, only that detachments of patriots are periodically sent forth to Siberia. A decisive word from the French Emperor—a plain intimation that he cannot move alone to the help of Poland—will be a word of mercy to a noble population pouring out its blood in vain.

The new Prussian Parliament is convened for Monday next, so that the struggle between a legislature almost unanimous, and a King, who has no idea of a representative body having a will of its own, will soon recommence. Whatever course the deputies may pursue, we have assurance beforehand that the Sovereign will not yield. King William announced at a recent dinner that he intended to “firmly contend to the end.” “Come, therefore, what may,” he added, “I shall unyieldingly persist in carrying out what I have considered to be necessary for the welfare and independence of the country.” In only one event is the Prussian Parliament likely to yield its ground—viz., the utterance of a war-like speech by the French Emperor.

The word “negotiation” is on the lips of the Danish Government and Federal Diet alike. Earl Russell is still trying to find a basis for friendly discussion; and on the whole the prospect of war in Northern Europe has become a mirage which is likely to evaporate entirely.

It seems that we are not, after all, to part in peace from our protégé in the Mediterranean. Both sides have resolved to sink sentiment, and drive a hard bargain. The Ionian Islanders decline to be affiliated to Greece, and have decided on incorporation. They refuse, with good reason, to make a specific provision for King George out of their local revenues, and, with less justice, to consent to the demolition of the fortifications of Corfu, which England erected out of her own resources. The King of

the Greeks has, however, arrived at his capital, and Athens has given him an enthusiastic welcome. Diplomacy will, it is hoped, in due time relieve him from his difficulties, and bring the Ionians to terms.

The furious western gale has driven over four American mails within as many days. But the intelligence is in many points singularly perplexing. The movements of General Lee are shrouded in mystery. After pressing back his antagonist to the outer defences of Washington, he suddenly retreated beyond the Rappahannock, and had, by the last advices, again crossed that stream. The object of these manœuvres will doubtless appear in due time. They can hardly be separated from the campaign in Tennessee. The supersession of Rosecranz, whom the Confederates have been wont to regard as the best Federal general, has excited less sensation in America than in England. It is naively stated that the whole Northern press has turned against their former idol—a confession which does not raise our estimate of American character, and points to one of the greatest obstacles to ultimate success.

But in Tennessee, spite of the retirement of Rosecranz, the chances are favourable to the Federals. Large reinforcements have reached them; Burnside is actively operating in the direction of Western Virginia; but, above all, the rising of the waters has enabled Admiral Porter to give invaluable aid with his gunboats in the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, to the army of General Grant, who now commands the south-western armies.

There is a lull in domestic politics. The Rev. H. W. Beecher, after having delivered a farewell address at Liverpool, is braving the terrors of the Atlantic on his homeward voyage. Ere long will follow him a reply to the address of the Confederate clergy on the slavery question signed by more than a thousand Scotch ministers, including every notable name north of the Tweed. The Duke of Newcastle and Sir John Pakington have been speaking with much approval of the system of University middle-class examinations; Mr. Ferrand has been addressing his constituents at Devonport on the incidents of last session, and speaking his mind respecting Lord Palmerston, “the greatest political gambler,” and Earl Russell, “the greatest political juggler,” of the age; and Earl de Grey, the Minister for War, in being installed as High Sheriff of Hull, stated that it was our duty towards foreign countries to do to others as we would they should do to us; but he did not illustrate this sound principle by a reference to our treatment of the Chinese and Japanese, the Ionians, or the New-Zealanders.

NORTH AND SOUTH—OUR SYMPATHIES ACCOUNTED FOR.

PERHAPS no question of modern times has so unexpectedly and strangely divided in opinion, those who, in the main, hold the same primary political principles, as the gigantic civil contest which convulses what were once the United States of America. We have no right, as we have no disposition, to impugn the motives of such of our friends as have arrived at an opposite conclusion to our own on this subject, inasmuch as there have been times not a few when we ourselves have been driven into such perplexities, that nothing but a constant recurrence to first principles would avail to satisfy our judgment that we were not astray. A respectable correspondent, whose letter will be found in another column, has found fault with the observations we thought fit to make last week on Henry Ward Beecher. With very much of what he has written we should concur—and yet we think that the service into which it has been pressed is one utterly unworthy of support, and that, on the whole, even if his criticisms were more just than we can admit them to be, the main position taken by this journal in reference to American politics remains unshaken. Without pretending to answer him in detail, we propose to do so in substance by submitting a few remarks tending to account for the views we have expressed, and the sympathies we cherish.

It has been our aim, in the first place, to estimate as correctly as we could, not the relative merits of the North and the South, the parties in this dispute, but the actual question at issue between them. We never have contended—we do not think that any expression of ours, fairly interpreted, could be made to imply, that the emancipation of the slaves was the object for which the North accepted the challenge to arms which the South thrust before it—nor that, either on the ground of justice, or of high moral expediency, the sword was the proper instrument to be employed for severing the relations between bondsmen and their owners. We do not care to see the reconstruction of the Union, nor do our sympathies incline towards

great empires in preference to moderate sized States. Above all, we should be sorry to go bail for the motives, or the conduct of the North in their management of this contest—we have recoiled in disgust from some of their proceedings—we have read with indignant disappointment the speeches of several of their great men—and we fear that the demoralisation of the North, at least if it may be judged from the evidence that reaches us, approaches far more closely than we could wish that of the South. But we refuse to judge of this contest by any comparison of the parties who are engaged in it. They may be alike blameworthy—and yet it is possible that, in the main, right is on the one side, wrong on the other—and our good-wishes go with the party with whom, as we conceive, is substantially the right.

Accepting, then, all the facts as they stand—the war, the object for which it was entered into by either side, the manner in which it has been conducted, and the direction in which it proceeds—accepting them as facts which no wishes, no doubts, no regrets, no condemnation of ours can possibly alter—our next endeavour has been to ascertain, if possible, the real principles of policy and morality which have thus come into collision. We suppose it will be universally admitted that the constitutional success of the Free-soilers in the election of Mr. Lincoln as President was the reason which impelled the South to secede from the Union. Now, a Federal union of otherwise independent States may be a good or a bad thing—may be conducive or not to national prosperity—but a federal union, especially one that has existed for three-fourths of a century, seems to imply an obligation as well as a pledge, on the part of the several States of which it consists, to abide by the arrangement by which an individuality of national life has been secured, so long at least as their own sovereign rights remain undisturbed. To be governed by the ballot-box as long as the results are what are wished, and to repudiate it the moment that the issue is otherwise, can hardly be the understanding upon which separate States so far amalgamate, as to constitute a single nation towards all foreign Governments and peoples. It is very easy for us to say that the North would have done better to allow the South to go her way, when she chose to do so. It was not so easy for the North so to decide. When Ireland sought a repeal of the Union, this country declared by the mouth of Lord Stanley that she would have war to the knife first. That may have been a foolish resolution. It might also have been wisdom in the Government at Washington to permit the peaceful secession of the discontented States. But every political organisation guards with jealousy the unity of its parts, and, whilst human nature is constituted as it is, must do so. Here, then, in the instance before us, was a political unity of considerable standing which the Southern States resolved to divide. Our first question is—would any other Government in the world have allowed its parts thus to fall asunder? Our second is, were the objects of the South such as would justify her in determining on this disruption?

We come now to speak of those objects. What was it that the Southern States wanted? Not a constitutional right of their's had been touched—not an institution had been threatened. They could do as States all that they had ever done, as well after as before Mr. Lincoln's election. They claimed independence—independence as to what? Why will we shut our eyes to what they took such pains to make as clear as daylight? The liberty they sought was a liberty to push slave institutions from the Atlantic to the Pacific—liberty to defy God and man on a grander scale of iniquity—liberty to pre-occupy distant lands and virgin soil for the maintenance of oppression, cruelty, lust, avarice, and every hateful passion which grows out of slavery. This was their object. We do not say, we never have said, that it was one which could only have been frustrated by war. We believe, however, that it will be frustrated by war. We believe more—namely, that although the South commenced the war for the purpose of extending slavery, and the North accepted it with no intention of putting an end to slavery, that slavery is destined to perish in the shock, and we “therein do rejoice, yea, and will rejoice.” If our sympathies, then, are not with the South, it is because we find it impossible to find anything “honest, true, lovely, or of good report” in that political action which, failing in its selfish ends by the ballot-box, throws up its allegiance, appeals to the sword, and deliberately brings confusion and ruin upon a great and prosperous nation, in the hope, and with the express view, of darkening immense breaths yet unpossessed of the earth's surface with a social system which tramples upon the rights, body and soul, of millions of the human race. That they should lose their peculiar “property” in the conflict which they provoked, and receive no compensation for it, seems to us to be a just retribution,

and a memorable warning to the world that when men, in the very wantonness of their pride and their tyranny, ostentatiously found an empire the chief corner-stone of which is wickedness, there is a Divine Providence which can "vex them in his sore displeasure," laugh at their schemes, and disappoint their atrocious expectations.

But then, how can we sympathise with the North? Are they not equally guilty with the South in this matter? They have much to answer for, it is true, and they are suffering under severe correction. They have shared the gains of slavery, and were unwilling to disturb it. They ill-treat the negro—and even their preference of free over slave labour is a selfish rather than a disinterested preference. Well, for all that the North does wrong, the North will be answerable. As we have already said, we do not found our sympathy upon admiration of the men, their speeches, their habits, their ambition, or their deeds. But they are doing, reluctantly, perhaps, almost blindly at the beginning, but more and more heartily as the war rolls on, a work which for the good of humanity needed to be done. We do not sympathise with the Poles because we deem them faultless, or because their past history inspires us with confidence in their wisdom or their virtues. We sympathise with them because in their position they are doing battle with a barbarism that we should rejoice to see baffled. Our leanings towards the Northern States of America take their start from a like source. They have been defied because they won a peaceful electoral triumph. This is one thing that enlists our interests in their favour. They were cozened by administrative treachery out of all the then existing appliances by which an Executive can enforce the obligations of law. This is another. They are learning many a hard lesson in the furnace of affliction. But, above all, they are, whether of choice or of necessity, shivering to pieces the beastly idol of the slaveowners, and putting it beyond the reach of further worship. We should be sorry that they should fail—to this extent at least. Their passion for empire will, no doubt, be disappointed, nor shall we be among those who regret it—but we do hope that they will succeed in drawing a territorial limit round slavery, and in condemning it to die of inanition in its present legalised haunts.

Our correspondent reminds us of the jeopardy to which political freedom in the North is already exposed. We need no reminder of the evils which invariably follow in the wake of war—of civil war especially. We would not affect to regard as illusory the danger to free institutions which the war in America occasions. But, after all, we think an unfair use has been made of it. We observe a most remarkable submission, on the part of the Northern people, to restrictions upon both their personal and their political freedom, which, in the judgment of the authorities, are deemed to be necessary to the successful prosecution of their main object—but, we confess, we never inferred from it, as some have done, any indifference on their part to the rights which, for the time being, they have surrendered. Let us bear in mind the facts of the case. It is not a foreign foe with whom they are contending, any act of succour, aid or comfort to whom by their own citizens, would be regarded in any other country as treason. Scattered all over the North there are multitudes whose interests, commercial and otherwise, were bound up with the South, and with the prosperity of her "peculiar institution." The Northerners are shrewd enough to see that if they are to have war at all with any chance of success, they must arm the Executive with powers which they would commit to no man, to no Government, in a time of peace. Such has always been the case, under similar circumstances, in this country. It furnishes a strong reason against going to war—but it has never been regarded before as proof that the people who submit to it are losing their faith in, or their attachment to, free institutions. The Northerners have a right to complain of having been hardly treated by the ostensible organs and guides of public opinion in this country. Again and again we were told, in anticipation of some despotic law, or arbitrary act, that it would never be submitted to—again and again we have found a general acquiescence in the demands of authority. In the first case, the people were judged beforehand for their habits of insubordination, in the last they were taunted with a cowardly and pitiful spirit. We see no sufficient reason for believing that the institutions of America will suffer permanent deterioration in consequence of this war, or that, when it is over, the machinery of Government will be less under the control of the people than it was wont to be heretofore.

To sum up—our good wishes go with the North because we think that a people who have invariably abided by the issue of a constitutional and

peaceful struggle when it went against themselves were fairly entitled to expect that when, after many years' effort, they had won a political verdict by such means, those of their fellow-countrymen from whom it had been wrested would submit to the event, and not passionately break up the machinery by which they had formerly profited, and appeal to the sword: because we take the main object of the South in their secession to have been the extension of slavery over the whole continent; because, we are satisfied that should the South obtain a permanent triumph it would be a disastrous consummation for the dearest interests of humanity; because, in the success of the North we foresee the extinction of American slavery, even in the States which may still remain separate; because we believe that the North, cleansed of all complicity with that accursed snare, will develop high redeeming qualities, and increasingly fit herself to fulfil the exalted obligations with which she is charged: and, finally, because we apprehend that the signal failure of the North in the present contest will be the occasion of fresh courage to the enemies of free and popular government in every part of the world. We could have wished that the war had never been commenced. We desire as fervently as any that it may speedily come to an end. But since it exists, and as long as it exists, we hope, for the sake of the interests which are bound up with the North, that the wanton rebellion and the wicked objects of the South may so fail as to be a warning to men through all future ages, that an empire founded upon a denial of the first principles of Christian morality does not carry within it the germs of a permanent success.

BRITISH VENGEANCE IN JAPAN.

WHETHER the bombardment and burning-down of Kagosima, a Japanese city of 180,000 inhabitants, be the prelude to a devastating war, or a solitary act of vengeance, it is scarcely possible to read the despatches on the subject without shame and despair—shame that our navy should be employed to inflict such wholesale ruin; despair that the track of civilised and Christian England should continue to be marked with bloodshed and desolation.

The offence for which this awful vengeance was taken was the murder of Mr. Richardson, a British merchant who, in disregard of the national customs of the Japanese, was travelling with three friends along a great public road frequented by the Daimios and their hosts of retainers. Undoubtedly, the attack upon the party by the followers of Prince Satsuma's father was barbarous, but Mr. Richardson almost courted the fate which befel him—the laws of Japan permitting these great nobles travelling with their retinues to beat or thrust off the road all persons who encounter them on the highway. Well, the Tycoon did grant all the satisfaction demanded by our Government—an ample apology and 100,000*l.* indemnity. Here surely, looking at all the circumstances, we might have stopped. The Government which had concluded the treaty with us, and with which alone we had official relations, had satisfied our demands. It was known that Prince Satsuma was practically an independent Sovereign. That he should deliver up his own father, supposed to have instigated the attack on Mr. Richardson, as Colonel Neale was instructed to demand, was most improbable. And so, when the British fleet appeared before Kagosima, the capital of the local government of which he is the head, the authorities evaded the demand, the Prince's steamers were seized, the town batteries opened fire, our men-of-war replied, shot and shell were poured into the town, and in a few hours it was reduced to ashes. "The conflagration thus created," says Admiral Kuper, "continued with unabated ardour up to the time of the departure of the squadron, forty-eight hours subsequently to the first attack." Thus thousands of innocent Japanese were burned out of house and home—to say nothing of those who may have been killed—to expiate an outrage for which reparation had already been made by their central Government.

All this destruction has proved of no avail for its specific object. We have destroyed a great city, and inflicted woe immeasurable on the unoffending, but are no nearer to obtaining satisfaction from the principal culprit. The Prince did not make his appearance on the scene, and our fleet sailed away without having got redress. Such bootless acts of devastation savour rather of Oriental barbarism than of civilised warfare. If it was imperative to take this course, it is equally necessary to proceed further. We ought, according to the precedent laid down, to carry fire and sword into this local government till our claims are satisfied. If this further vengeance is not justifiable, neither was

the act which delivered Kagosima and its paste-board houses to conflagration.

What a sickening prospect does this cruel deed open up for the future. It is clear that the Japanese don't want our presence or our commerce. Must we hew a way for our merchants with the sword? Are treaties extorted by coercion of more account than justice and mercy? Is every Englishman in the East—every broken-down adventurer who seeks to mend his fortune by fair or foul means—to be backed by the whole power of Great Britain? That has been and is the inevitable tendency of Lord Palmerston's policy in China and Japan. Official arrogance is encouraged and unjust demands always supported. Schemers, blacklegs, and filibusters can pursue their wicked aims with impunity, confident in the support of the British Government. Surely the conscience of this country will not allow this fatal policy to be further prosecuted in the East—a policy which makes our war-ships a scourge to the innocent, and our power a symbol of terror to all with whom it comes in contact. It comes to this—Is fatalism to supersede Christianity as the guide of our national policy? Or, as the *Daily News* forcibly puts the case—"Are we, as a great Christian people, morally entitled to enter upon a sanguinary war for the sole purpose of extending trade? If we decide that we may wage war in order to open to our citizens new spheres in which to make money, how can we in future raise our voice against any war whatever? And how can we rebuke another nation for its absorbing devotion to the almighty dollar?"

RURAL LIFE AS IT IS.

"If there is one blot upon our country at the present time," said Mr. Knightley, M.P., at a recent agricultural dinner in Banbury, "it is the discontent of farm labourers with their masters." This is a heavy indictment unconsciously made by a landlord against his class. The allegation is hardly as true as we could wish. Discontented labourers! It is to be feared that in many parts of the rural districts the condition of the peasantry is one to excite rather blank despair than active discontent. What a recent writer says of Buckinghamshire labourers, herded together in dilapidated cottages, and their children dying off of fever and other diseases, is, we imagine, too applicable to many other parts of rural England:—"The most melancholy thing is, that most of these people think that this state of things is the order of nature and of God, and bow to it without complaint. It is wonderful the endurance of the agricultural mind. There is an air of Oriental submission about it. Had they more knowledge there would be a stampede among the labourers; no plunder, no violence—this is not the English way, but they would see that they are not wanted and would make themselves scarce."

That there is, however, ample reason for discontent among our peasantry, the speeches of landlords at the agricultural meetings of the last few weeks abundantly testify. The revelations that have been freely made of the degraded condition of farm labourers, particularly of their dwellings, have appalled even those most familiar with rural life in England. Public attention has been specially called to two of our agricultural counties, Buckinghamshire and Norfolk—districts where the squire and the clergyman pre-eminently rule; and where, if anywhere, we might expect to find realised the ideal blessings that are supposed to flow from the combined influence of lordly proprietors and an overshadowing Church. Alas, that so specious a theory should so utterly fail in practice!

Buckinghamshire has lately been visited by a special correspondent of the *Morning Star*, who has, with much fairness and intelligence, described the condition of its peasantry. In some few villages he found a happy state of things, mainly owing to the care and benevolence of conscientious landlords. As a rule, where cottages were adequate to the population, and decently built, he found a higher level of industry, comfort, and morality. In others, the clergymen who are active in their parochial duties, complain that they have to work against fearful odds in trying to promote religion and morality among people incapable of comfort or decency. The condition of large numbers of the peasantry is thus summed up:—"Mud floors, rotten thatch, rooms the size of a horse-box, three or four adults of both sexes, with twice as many children, of various ages, sleeping within four walls, rheumatism and fever taking turn with scarlatina and small-pox, semi-starvation of cold and hunger—these are the things to which the poor get used! and that in the very presence of the health-breathing country, and of game preserves and hunting studs and luxurious mansions." And in general, "intelligent visitors, conversant

with the condition of the poorer classes in this county, say that they are depreciating—that their lot is harder, their poverty greater, their depression more conspicuous." We ourselves know from independent testimony, that in this agricultural county the standard of morality among the labouring classes is so low as to engender the most serious social evils.

The reports of Mr. Clarke as to the shocking condition of labourers' cottages in Norfolk is more than corroborated in a series of descriptive papers publishing in the *Norfolk News*, whose correspondents have visited several parts of the county. Here the condition of things is worse than in Buckinghamshire. Eviction seems to have been more rigorously carried out, and the scenes of desolation and degradation are greatest on the estates of proprietors with princely rents. In reading some of the particulars of over-crowding and promiscuous herding together of the sexes, the wonder is that decency and morality are observed at all among the poor. Their children die off as though they were poisoned, and the state of things that exists in this county must act most injuriously upon the stamina of the rising generation. The following statement is made respecting one village not twenty miles from Norwich, the property of a very wealthy squire who, in general, bears a high reputation for his kind and considerate conduct towards the poor:—"We found it to be quite true, as our wayfaring friend had told us, that the sanitary condition of the village is most deplorable; and it was absolutely heart-rending, as we entered cottage after cottage, to find mothers weeping for their children because they are not. Fever has lately prevailed there to an alarming extent, and though the last census gave the total population as only a little over 400, one poor woman told us that she herself could count thirty-four children who had been carried off within the short space of three months." Yet even with respect to this pariah class, it is stated that their persons and dwellings were found to be "almost invariably as clean, neat, and tidy as was possible under the circumstances—a satisfactory refutation of the objection so often urged that the poor do not as a rule make the best of such conveniences as they really do possess."

In neither of these counties is there any mystery as to the condition of the poor, nor the degradation and demoralisation which result from it. In the latter particularly, the evils arising from the present Law of Settlement, in offering inducements to separate the labourer's place of residence from his place of work, has been freely admitted at agricultural meetings. This is a case in which the peasantry cannot help themselves. Owing neither land nor houses, they must put up with such accommodation as those who possess property are willing to provide. Each parish is, by the agency of the present law, only too eager to throw the burden upon its neighbours, till the poor farm labourer becomes an incumbrance on the soil. It is complained that labourers who have decent cottages are too prone to let them off to others, and that thus overcrowding arises. But the true remedy for this evil is to provide adequate house accommodation on farms and estates for all employed on them. It cannot be doubted that an outlay of capital on such erections, if not immediately profitable, pays in the long run. Sir Harry Verney, one of the best landlords of Buckinghamshire, remarked at a recent meeting:—"He believed that as intelligence spread among the peasantry the best of them would leave the country, or at least leave those neighbourhoods where they could not have proper dwellings. He had the best possible proof of this. He had seen the characters of the labourers improved by taking them out of bad cottages and placing them in good ones. He had men in his employ who lived thirty years in wretched hovels, but who having been transferred to good cottages had become respectable men, in whom he could place the most implicit confidence, and on whom, indeed, he relied to see that labour was properly performed." If the landlord gets but a low rent, he obtains more labour from a man who lives comfortably, and whose strength is not wasted in long walks to and fro.

It is remarkable that the census of 1861 shows a falling off in adults employed in agriculture of 44,790, or nearly three per cent. in ten years. No doubt this result is to some extent attributable to a greater economy of human labour in the cultivation of the soil. Much, also, must be owing to the migration of the population to the manufacturing districts and abroad, where at least they are not the victims of a rigid social system, from which flight is almost the only means of escape. The lot of the poor in our large towns is in many respects preferable to that of the peasantry, for they have more scope for their energies, and are not so hopelessly circumscribed.

These revelations of rural misery exhibit the dark side of agricultural life. In large portions

of the country, without doubt, the labourers have made no corresponding advance with the classes above them. It will be well for Mr. Kingsley and other enthusiastic admirers of rural life in future to moderate their eulogies. We have lately seen the reverse side of the picture, and may be thankful that all England is not under the sway of a squirearchy and priesthood who, with an elaborate machinery for morally acting upon the poor, such as nowhere else exists, have done so little to drag the mass of our rural population out of the slough of ignorance, vice, and degradation.

BYE-TOPICS OF JOURNALISM.

The late severe gale seems to have left marks of violence in almost all parts of the kingdom, having caused in many places great damage to property, and in some, we regret to say, loss of life. The casualties at sea have, so far as at present appears, been in no proportion to those on land. This happy result is due in part to the precautionary measures taken to warn coasting vessels of the approaching storm, but more especially to the heroic efforts of life-boats' crews, who succeeded in rescuing thirty or forty men from a watery grave. Of wrecks reported from Southport, Fleetwood, Drogheda, Holyhead, Campbelltown, Kingstown, and Margate, there were none attended with loss of life; and in four or five instances the rescue was effected by the life-boats' crews of the National Life-boat Institution. It is too soon to congratulate ourselves on having been spared altogether the loss of life at sea which such a gale almost invariably causes; but at any rate our coasts have not been the scenes of such cruel disasters as they have been in former times during storms of no greater severity. The most serious result of the gale which has been reported, seems to be the demolition of a large engine-shed adjoining the New-cross Railway-station on the London and Brighton line. Twelve men were at work in the shed at the time the accident occurred, of whom one was killed and four were seriously injured, but are now reported progressing favourably.

Notwithstanding the opposition of "the bold Buccleuch," the *Thames Embankment* scheme is now fairly started. The portion which has been contracted for, and is forthwith to be constructed, is on the northern side, and will extend from Westminster to Waterloo Bridge. The nobleman, whose fears were so excited by the proposal to form a roadway which should be in close proximity to the grounds of his mansion, Montague House, that he endeavoured to create a sufficient amount of sympathy in Parliament to quash the scheme, has found some compensation in a little plan which will enable him in the course of a few years to screen himself from the vulgar gaze by a plantation of quickly-growing trees. It is supposed that in the course of two years this portion of the embankment will be available for public purposes. Meanwhile, we will hope that some useful society will turn its attention to the young urchins who wade up to their thighs in the mud to recover halfpence thrown to them by admiring spectators, and whose occupation will be gone when these changes take place. Perhaps the extraordinary perseverance and zeal they display in the pursuit of coppers under difficulties may be turned to a more profitable account if a better sphere of labour is found them.

The prospects of Lancashire are encouraging. The only dispute between practical men in the North seems to be as to whether our imports of cotton next year will be 2,600,000 bales or 2,400,000. Mr. Edmund Ashworth, on behalf of the Cotton Supply Association, made the former estimate; Mr. John Cheetham the latter. Taking the lowest, however, it is calculated that there will be a sufficient supply to afford mill-work four days of the week from the beginning of next February. Only 100,000 bales are looked for from America. It will be a glorious triumph after all, if realised,—a supply of cotton cultivated by paid labour, sufficient to afford work for our manufacturers four days in the week. Lancashire, however, still needs help. Ladies are particularly appealed to on behalf of those who are in want of clothing. The Central Relief Committee will continue to supply food, but they cannot afford clothing. That must still be supplied by the charity of the English population generally. "Spectator," who has been very zealous in this matter, thus writes to the *Times*:—

Ladies of England, let me cast the duty of this provision upon you. It is not much we ask. You, who by the Divine rights of beauty and virtue seem to stand above the sordid things of earth, it is your especial mission to keep alive in the world the sacred fire of holy charity. If you need a stimulant, think what it is to save the bread-winner from fever and rheumatism—the wife from sickness or widowhood—the little ones from untimely death, or from hardly less cruel orphanage.

These people, whose working life has been spent in the manufacture of clothing for others, now beg of you nothing but "cast-off" apparel and "worn-out" blankets.

Any parcels directed to the Central Relief Committee, Manchester, and forwarded per London and North-Western Railway, will be delivered free of charge.

The *Daily News* of yesterday has made public a scheme hitherto little known, for securing the advantages of clubs to youths. This sounds ambiguous, but the explanation that follows will show the nature of the clubs alluded to.

The idea of the founders and promoters has been to fill up that gap in the life of working boys which comes between their leaving school and their attaining manhood. The plan has been to fit up two large rooms, one for reading and amusement, the other for classes and lectures. The reading or club room will be made as light and attractive as possible, with plenty of gas, pictures, and a neat wall-paper. Many friends of the working-classes, when they start an institution, forget that the eye requires food as much as the mind, and think they have done all that is necessary when they have provided a building like a cab-stable or a wash-house. This hardly does in these days of Exhibitions and Crystal Palaces, and the managers of "Youths' Clubs" are too alive to the necessity of making things pleasant to fall into this error. The club-room will be well supplied with books, magazines, newspapers, chess, draughts, tactics, and other games, and the library will be honestly filled with sound fiction and readable volumes. The rooms (as before) will be open every evening from seven until ten, and the classes held will deal with history, geography, writing, chess, arithmetic, drawing, French, singing, and English grammar.

It will be seen that the plan is similar to that of the Working Men's Club, but there is some reasonable ground for regarding them as separate institutions. A man will often be irritated and disturbed in a public room by the somewhat unrestrained demeanour of a youth, and it is a wise policy to give each as much freedom as is compatible with order.

Some weeks ago we gave in this column a brief account of the riotous proceedings which had occurred at *St. Catherine's*, near *Guilford*, during the annual fair. It was feared at the time that an outbreak of a more serious character might take place on the 5th November, and the inhabitants addressed the Home Secretary upon the subject. The result of their communication is that a force of special constables has been sworn in, whose efforts are to be strengthened by a force of the Metropolitan A Reserve. The mayor and magistrates have posted up a caution which forbids bonfires and fireworks being shown in the streets, and also prohibits wearing masks or other disguise.

"SOLD!"

In a village not a hundred miles from the Land's End—as people say when they wish to wrap up in a veil of mystery some fact which they are at the same time desirous that every one shall penetrate—it happened to us once to overhear a preacher, who combined in his own person a burdensome multiplicity of offices, descending over his shop counter on the proposed subjects of the next Sunday's ministrations. As is often the case, we fear, the speaker and the spoken to were hardly agreed touching the value of the thoughts a brief outline of which, as a sharpener of his appetite, was being submitted to the impatient listener. "I do not see what you will make out of that," came from the querulous lips of the writhing deacon. "Oh!" was the reply, in a ludicrously self-satisfied tone, "I shall tell them what other people would say on such a subject, and then I shall tell them what I have to say." Fortunately, at this moment our purchases were completed, and so we escaped a private hearing.

We may as well avow at the outset that we do not intend using the word which stands at the head of these lines in the precise signification which conventionally and properly attaches to it. Despite the intense interest with which we have perused the reports of Mr. Ward Beecher's speeches—we might almost call his tour a royal progress—we are not about to hold the balance of right between the Federals and the Confederates, or to decide when, where, and at what cost the slave should be made free. Nor do we intend entering into any details of commercial life—the advertisements of rare and valuable goods being offered at 30 per cent. under prime cost have no charms for us. It is surely not the articles vended merely which in such cases are sold. And this is a hint of our real subject—"sold," not in a mercantile bargain, but in a calm, cutting, matter-of-fact experience, requiring no items to attest its legality, and to be represented by no coin that passes current in a world where "touch not, taste not, handle not," are enforced obligations.

What is it to be sold? How many men like to own that they could give a very pertinent and personal reply to the inquiry? Is it a term which should be confined only to the dictionary of slang?—or is it

so entirely and uniquely descriptive of a certain state of feeling that it must perforce be tolerated in polite society, and rebaptized with a sign of civilised acceptance? An old servant who nursed our childhood with a care and fidelity the remembrance of which makes us restless when we hear so much now-a-days of domestic ingratitude and servant delinquencies, was wont to use a quaint old proverb to rebuke our childish pride and check our self-vaunting. "Eh! child"—she would ejaculate—"them as sees your head don't see your height! I would like to buy you at my price and sell you at your own!" What a bargain she would then have made! But put that into language, and make it arise out of circumstances, more suited to riper years, and we fancy, reader, that you will then at least have no difficulty in comprehending what is meant by being "sold." We should not wonder if the process be rather painful. Persons subject to fainting tell us that the going off is pleasant enough: it is the coming to, as they call it, wherein lies the suffering, and in mental ailments, also, it is in the waking up process that we find the sting. Very hard indeed is it for any rightly to appreciate himself; to escape from a height of proud complacency on the one side, and not to fall into a depth of unnecessary depreciation on the other—and very often, too, there is as much pride of heart lurking in the descent as in the ascent, a show of voluntary humility of which the very essence is an exaggerated self-estimate—to be equally callous to the opinions of friends more fond than wise, and to the miserable sense of failure which ever and anon overtakes the keenest intellect—all this and much more is necessary if a man is to enjoy perfect exemption from being sold. To aim at anything, we care not whether it be in the realm of art, science, literature, or affection, not with the dim yearnings of a baby, but with all the force and power of a full-grown man, understanding what we want, and why we want it; and then, from any cause whatever—for at such times it matters very little—to fail, that we should call being "sold." In Scripture phraseology, we "have given our money for that which is not bread, and our labour for that which satisfieth not," and of all possible emptiness under the sun, the worthless bargain conveyed under such a similitude is by many degrees the completest and worst. The very word as we repeat it rings on our ear with a satirical vibration, and suggests a faculty of conception at odds with a power of execution, a dreaming which we cannot translate into doing, a laying of the corner-stone on materials so ill-assorted and unsteady that the bringing forth of the topmost stone is an utter impossibility.

Yes, it is for the present; but need it always remain so? If we chain our eyes to our failures, will success ever smile on us? The greatest of our generals have fought their way to victory by a persevering study of the reasons of former defeats, and a new combination of old materials has sufficed to turn the conquered into the conqueror. If some Froude should hereafter re-write the history of Scotland, we should tremble for the fate of that dear old story about Robert Bruce and the seven-times-foiled spider. It always seemed to us slightly apocryphal to meet the exigencies of the case so exactly as to afford ground for the ill-natured supposition that the insect was fitted into its little historical niche long after the middle ages. But the dauntless energy of the King remains a glorious matter of fact—like the wrestler in the heathen mythology, who, after each fall, rose stronger, by contact with his mother earth. Or, to take an illustration nearer home, few things in modern biography have clung so tenaciously to our memory as that description of Charlotte Brontë, away there in her well-nigh solitary home on the Yorkshire moors, spending months of summer days and winter nights over her first literary production—"The Professor"—and being unable to find a publisher for it. "Sold"—most likely we should have said, and returned our quills had it been possible, to their original owner; but she, a lonely, delicate woman, mastered the secret of her failure, and the world now regrets that no more "Jane Eyres" or "Shirleys" can ever come from that pen. What is the life of every child, or, indeed, the life of every man who at all understands the worth of his manhood, but a series of failures which it rests with himself to convert into a foundation firm and strong, for much that is right, and beautiful, and true; or if he will have it so, to bind his arms and fetter his limbs, so that, at the end of a useless existence, "sold," in a double sense, shall be at once the only possible explanation and epitaph?

We have avoided altogether the humorous side of the subject. It is not what a school-boy calls being sold which we have in our thoughts just now, or, to revert to the consequential village preacher with

whom we began, it is rather our mind upon the point which we are desirous at this present moment of expressing. What use are we to make of the disappointments to our vanity, our hopes, or our hearty honest endeavours—and some of them cut us sharply enough—which are commonly described by this unpleasant little monosyllable? Is it with something of prophetic intuition that such advice will be right often needed, that we teach our children, "If at first you don't succeed, try, try, try again?"—a hint that, if they would leave some mark on the world, even a threefold failure must not knock the energy out of them. Miss Edgeworth has somewhere a story of a small boy who reported himself one day to his mother after this wise:—"I tumbled down, and I bored it very well; and I didn't tumble any more." It is a misfortune that the story should end there. We should greatly desire to know something more of a little fellow who so wisely began his experiences of life—the stuff out of which resolute men are made must have been in him. But most people are inclined to lay the blame of any failure on the force of circumstances which they were powerless to control, or a combination of events which no eye could foresee and no skill avert. It may be pleasant to have so readily at hand a salve for our wounded vanity, and a restorative for our self-conceit; but to what does such a confession, or rather, perhaps, extenuation, amount? Except in very rare cases, which must be judged entirely *per se*—just to this,—that which was given us to mould at our will, has melted us down to its own purposes, and left us stamped with the impress of its own mint. What should have been our most efficient servitor, we have allowed to become the most intolerant oppressor, and there is upon earth no despotism so despotic as that of one meant to obey, but rising to rule. It is like people excusing themselves for flagrant breaches of social propriety, and claiming exemption from ordinary rules, on the ground of what they are pleased to call their infirmities, but which those around them are apt to designate less politely and more truthfully as their great sins. We should all be wiser if we reversed our usual order of proceeding, and accused not our surroundings, but ourselves. Failures must be expected at the commencement of any enterprise, they will probably meet us often, but a successful future waits a conquered past and present, and each cheek bravely overcome is but another milestone marking one stage the less between us and our desired goal. If our pride has led us to aim too high, let it be rigorously pruned—if our vanity has inflated us unduly, let us resolutely open the valve, for the sooner we collapse into our true dimensions the better—if our judgment has been at fault, let it be regulated to a higher and truer standard—if we have miscalculated our strength, and sunk where we fancied that swimming for us was possible, let us recommence the process of training more steadily and carefully than before. But, assuming the object towards which we are striving to be in itself noble and right, not until the whole energies of our being have been put forth for its attainment, wisely, perseveringly, and still success eludes our grasp, not until then—and such a time will rarely, if ever come—need any one of us sit down with an aching sense of utter failure at heart, or the term "Sold" be on our lip.

Foreign and Colonial.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

RETREAT OF GENERAL LEE.

Despatches from Washington state that the retreat of Lee's army was made in consequence of the advance in force of General Burnside upon Lynchburg (Va.), where the Confederates had their principal base of supplies. The news is said to have reached General Lee on the 16th by courier, and on the following day his retrograde movement commenced. The troops in advance, under General Hill, were carried by an immense train of cars from Culpepper southward, and the main army followed by way of Warrenton and Greenwich. The Confederates destroyed the railroad between Manassas and the Rappahannock, a distance of twenty miles, so completely that not over a mile a-day could be rebuilt. Culverts and embankments were blown up, and the rails twisted so as to be useless. It is supposed that Lee's plan was to force Meade back to the defences of Washington, and, if he could not bring on a decisive engagement, to destroy the railroad to the Rappahannock, so as to delay Meade in pursuit two or three weeks, and then go down and overwhelm Burnside, returning in time to check Meade again on the Rappahannock.

A despatch to the *New York Herald* states that it is believed at headquarters that the larger part of Lee's forces had gone to reinforce Bragg. Two weeks at least will be required to repair the railroad, and no advance in mass can be made by Meade's army until that work is done. A fight occurred at

Thoroughfare Gap on the 18th, between Stuart's and Buford's cavalry; it lasted four hours, and resulted in the defeat of the Confederates. There were rumours, however, that in the late retreat, the cavalry losses of the Federals were very heavy—not less than 7,000 men of that army having, it is said, been disabled. There was also a heavy loss in horses.

On Sunday, the 18th ult., the Confederates surprised and took possession of Charlestown, in Virginia, eight miles from Harper's Ferry, captured 400 of the 1st Maryland Regiment, stationed there, and then withdrew. They were subsequently pursued by the Federal cavalry, and a few of their prisoners taken from them, together with several of their own men.

Washington despatches of the 22nd report that General Lee's army commenced crossing the Rappahannock at Rappahannock station on Monday, and that it was believed that, with the exception of the cavalry under General Stuart, there was no considerable force of Confederates north of the river.

The Federals claim to hold all the country east or north of the Rappahannock. Severe cavalry fighting occurred on the 19th, in which Generals Beauregard and Davis lost 200 men.

On the 20th General Kilpatrick advanced to Water Mountain, beyond Warrenton, and was driven back with heavy loss.

Meade had an interview with the President and General Halleck, after which he returned to his own quarters. The rumour that he is to be removed from the command of the army of the Potomac is reversed. Meade's loss in the late campaign is estimated at fifteen hundred men. The campaign on the Rappahannock is considered to be suspended till the railways are repaired.

The Southern journals attribute Lee's retreat to want of supplies. He was said to be falling back on Richmond.

TENNESSEE—RECALL OF ROSECRANS.

The *Tribune* and other papers allege that General Grant has been ordered to supersede Rosecrans. The change is said to be made in consequence of Rosecrans having moved beyond Chattanooga without orders from Washington, this having given great offence to the high military authorities. General Grant has been placed in command of the departments of Ohio, Kentucky, and the Cumberland, while General Thomas takes command of the army of the Cumberland under him. General Rosecrans has been ordered to report at Cincinnati.

On the 20th Rosecrans left Chattanooga for Cincinnati. On the same evening he reached Stevenson, Alabama, where he met General Grant, who was en route to assume the command at Chattanooga. Both Generals were the guests of General Hooker at Stevenson.

The whole Northern press is said to have now turned against Rosecrans, and are publishing numerous injurious statements concerning him.

The *Memphis Bulletin* states that General Joe. Johnston, with his entire force, excepting one division, has gone to reinforce Bragg, and that there were not over 10,000 rebel troops in Mississippi.

Forrest's cavalry has been repulsed in an attack upon General Sherman's advance. Wheeler's cavalry, 10,000 strong, are at Decatur, Tennessee. It is reported that General Lee has sent two divisions to Bragg.

In consequence of the rising of the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers, Admiral Porter has taken the gunboats to positions where they may be of service to the army at Chattanooga.

Official advices from General Burnside have been received at the War Department, and convey intelligence of his successful advance towards Lynchburg. The force opposed to him was not large. Confederate accounts state that Burnside, with twenty-seven regiments of cavalry and mounted infantry, estimated at 14,000 men, passed Greenville, Tennessee, bound eastward, to make a raid on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. The Confederates fell back to Zallioffer, and subsequently to Bristol. In three days' skirmishing the Confederate loss was 300 killed and wounded, the latter falling into the hands of the Federals. On the 14th of October, Burnside reached Bristol, and was reported to have advanced towards Abingdon, Virginia, with a force estimated at 10,000 men. It is stated that three regiments of East Tennessee Unionists had been organised, and that large numbers of recruits were daily coming in. Confederate papers predict the capture of Burnside entire force as soon as they are "drawn far enough into the net."

Despatches from Knoxville report that the Confederates attacked the Federals at Walford, near Philadelphia, Tennessee, on the 21st, and captured a battery of cannon and a portion of their wagon train, and killed, wounded, and captured upwards of 100 of them. The Confederates were afterwards beaten off, and retreated beyond Philadelphia.

The *Chattanooga Rebel*, of a late date, reports the arrival of President Davis at General Bragg's headquarters. The object of his visit was believed to be the investigation of the causes of disagreement which it is alleged exist between General Bragg and his officers. Mr. Davis was received by the troops with the greatest enthusiasm.

Complete official reports of the infantry losses in Rosecrans's army at the battle of Chickamauga have been received. They state that the loss in killed, wounded, and missing in McCook's corps reached 4,520; in Thomas's, 6,301; in Crittenden's, 2,360; in Granger's reserves, 1,732; making a total loss of 955 officers and 14,891 men. The cavalry losses will probably bring this up to 16,000. Thirty-six pieces of artillery were lost. Southern papers state that their losses are less than 12,000.

The Federal General Crook has submitted, officially, an account of his encounters with General Wheeler's cavalry in Tennessee, previously reported through other channels. He claims to have defeated General Wheeler in three engagements, in one of which, at Farmington, he captured 1,000 small arms and forty prisoners.

Richmond papers of the 6th and 7th contain the farewell address of General Polk to his command. He speaks of an unfortunate misunderstanding between himself and the General commanding the department, and claims that an investigation will clear his record. Longstreet is his successor.

THE CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Governor Seymour has issued a proclamation in response to the President's call for volunteers. He asserts that the Federal military situation in Virginia and Tennessee was most critical; that the armies were threatened with serious disaster for want of adequate force, and declares that it was the duty of all citizens, and that he should expect it of them, as well as of all State officials, to give efficient and cheerful aid in the furtherance of the appeal of the President.

The Governor of New Jersey has urged the people to respond to President Lincoln's call for volunteers.

The moneys received by the Government in payment of the 300 dols. fee for exemption from the late draft are said to already amount to 9,000,000 dols., which it is thought will be increased by 2,000,000 dols. additional. Report alleges that the whole sum will be applied to recruiting purposes, under the present call of the President for volunteers.

THE AUTUMN ELECTIONS.

In our last number we recorded the success of the Republicans in Ohio and Pennsylvania. In Ohio, Brough, their candidate, obtained a majority of 52,000 over Vallandigham, which with the vote of the Ohio soldiers in the army would run up the total to 100,000. For Pennsylvania, where there is a strong Southern and pro-slavery element, and where a large portion of the population has never been remarkably zealous in support of the war, Governor Curtin, Republican, a devoted supporter of the administration and strongly anti-slavery, has been re-elected by a majority of 20,000. Of the other contests, the *Daily News* correspondent says:—"Elections have since taken place in Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Maine, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa, Indiana, and Wisconsin; in every one of them the continuance or non-continuance of the war, on its present plan, has been made in the most distinct manner the point at issue; and in every case there has been a distinct and emphatic expression of opinion in favour of the carrying out of the present programme. In every case the governors and other officials elected have been uncompromising advocates of war to the 'bitter end,' as it is now carried on, and with the subjugation of the South, with and by the destruction of slavery, for its object."

The *Times*' correspondent at Cincinnati, writing on Oct. 14th, says, respecting the election in Ohio—

The election is over, and the public peace has not been for one moment disturbed. I walked from one polling shop to the other yesterday morning and evening, visiting all the seventeen wards of the city. A posse of from a dozen to a score of policemen were stationed at the door of each of these places; but they sat down idle and listless, and all their task was limited to a little lazy chat and harmless chaff with some of the bystanders. I saw no crowd anywhere; voters dropped in one by one, and interested persons on both sides took care that the operations should be conducted in all fairness and legality. The public authorities nowhere interfered. I saw soldiers nowhere; nowhere Irish bullies armed with formidable shillelachs; nowhere any attempt, I will not say to force, but even to solicit a vote. The positive result is, of course, not yet wholly known at this early hour. But there was, even yesterday, not the slightest doubt as to the issue of the contest. The most sanguine Democrats avowed their expectation that the voters for Vallandigham would not exceed 190,000, while the Republicans poll 220,000. The organs of this latter party contend this morning that their majority in the home vote alone will exceed 50,000, and by adding the suffrages of the army it will give them a balance of no less than 100,000.

The New York correspondent of the *Times*, however, would seem to know far better than persons on the spot what occurred, for he says:—

All the corrupt machinery of patronage and contracts was set to work in the cities, towns, and rural districts of Ohio. "Greenbacks" were as plentiful as the flowers of May, and to be had for the plucking by any man who would vote against Mr. Vallandigham. Soldiers and civilians were alike pressed into the cause; and what the promises of place, money, or advancement could not purchase, the threats of the Provost-Marshal were employed to extort.

Mr. Vallandigham has addressed a letter to the Democrats of Ohio urging them to bear their recent defeat with patience, and to preserve their interest in the principles which they have declared. He affirms that he will ever be steadfast to those principles and true to the constitution and to the State and country of his birth.

At a democratic mass meeting held in New York resolutions were passed declaring that the democracy will never consent to the destruction of the Union. There were minority cries for peace, but the majority favoured the prosecution of the war. French and English interference was repudiated. A declaration was made that no Emperor should ever be crowned in Mexico.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

Latest Confederate accounts from Charleston state that up to the 17th ult. nothing of importance had occurred. The Federals were still busy erecting their batteries. A grand review of the troops by

General Beauregard took place on the 16th ult., that being the ninety-eighth day of the siege.

Letters from Morris Island of the 18th state that for several days previously there had been but little firing upon either side, and that the Confederates were evidently reserving their ammunition for the ironclads whenever Admiral Dahlgren should attempt to enter the harbour; they add that the Admiral had expressed his determination to go up to Charleston on the next trial, or else assure himself that the ironclads were unequal to the task.

It is reported from Washington, under date of the 22nd, that Admiral Dahlgren had been superseded in the command of the fleet of Charleston by Captain Thomas Turner, of the Ironsides.

The steamer Douro, which was captured last spring by the Federal steamer Quaker City, condemned, sold, and taken to the British provinces, was run ashore on the North Carolina coast, and burnt on the 11th ult. by the Federal steamer Mansemond. The Douro was endeavouring to run the blockade from Wilmington, with a valuable cargo of cotton, tobacco, turpentine, and resin.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Southern journals are dissatisfied with Earl Russell's speech at Blairgowrie, and exhibit firmer confidence in a friendly interference on the part of France.

Chalmers' guerillas, in Tennessee, had been driven beyond Tallahatchie River.

The New York Supreme Court had refused the motion to remove the action against Mr. Seward for false imprisonment to the Federal Courts, and had denied President Lincoln's power to authorise arbitrary arrests.

Mr. Chase has made a speech in Ohio, in which he declared that Mr. Vallandigham's defeat branded with the lie the saying of the rotten old European monarchies that the American people had no capacity for self-government.

A grand municipal banquet has been given to the Russian officers at the Astor House. The British and French consuls and the officers of the British and French fleets declined the invitation upon the plea of previous engagements. Speeches were made lauding the Russian policy and denouncing French and English diplomacy. One speaker declared that reparation must be made by France and England for the wrongs they have committed against America, or there would be war. The Russian Ambassador returned thanks for the Emperor of Russia's health in warm terms. Mr. Seward sent a letter excusing his absence, and suggesting a toast to the health and honour of Prince Gortschakoff, not more able in defending his country's policy than just and liberal in conducting relations with America.

According to advices received in Liverpool from New York on the 10th inst., three steamers arrived at New Orleans, all laden with cotton, viz.:—The *Empress*, with 2,711 bales; the *New Orleans*, with 444 bales and 804 bags; the *Benjamin Franklin*, with 170 bales and 40 bags; and the *Meteor*, with 45 bales, making a total of 3,370 bales and 844 bags. The most important piece of intelligence, however, is that several of the most influential and wealthy planters of Mississippi had taken the oath of allegiance.

One of the Federal expeditions to Texas has reached Vermilionville, where there was sharp skirmishing.

Advices from New Orleans to the 9th inst. state that General Banks had left for the headquarters of the army, and had reached Iberia. The fight at Morganza proves to be more important than was at first supposed. The Union loss was 15 killed, 35 wounded, and 500 prisoners. Another report was that Banks had landed at the mouth of the Rio Grande and was marching on Brownsville.

The Provost-Marshal of New Orleans, on the 8th, called on citizens to enlist for the defence of the city, and declared that the conscription will be positively enforced there. Telegraphic communications with the advancing Federal forces was successfully maintained.

There was a son of Frederick Douglass in the storming party at Fort Wagner. A letter from that point says of him:—"Sergeant Major Lewis H. Douglass, a son of Fred. Douglass, is said by both white and negro troops to have displayed great courage and calmness; was one of the first to mount the parapet, and with his powerful voice shouted: 'Come on, boys, and fight for God and Governor Andrew!' and with this battle-cry led them into the fort."

President Lincoln has replied to the Missouri delegation that he refused to remove General Schofield. "The commander in Missouri," he said, "is responsible to the President, and not to the Radicals or Conservatives."

Senor Rombo has returned to Washington as Minister from the Jaures Government.

The Southern journals report that General Price, with 20,000 men, is marching on Little Rock.

There are now twenty-seven journals in Missouri which advocate immediate emancipation.

Secretary Stanton has gone to Tennessee on a tour of inspection.

At last dates, Oct. 24, gold was quoted at 47 premium in New York.

POLAND.

General Berg is increasing the severity of his system of terrorism in Warsaw. Upon the 23rd a razzia was made upon the young men of the Polish capital. Several hundreds were seized, searched, and stripped to the skin. The same operation was repeated at night, 130 young men being arrested and carried off to the citadel. On the 29th four Polish gendarmes

were hanged in the Gezyboff-square, by sentence of court-martial.

According to a Vienna paper, the arrests continue. The entire inhabitants of houses are taken during the night to the Citadel. Amongst those recently arrested were twenty ladies. The railway traffic between Breslau and Pistrkow has been interrupted. M. Milintin, four high Russian functionaries, and a large civil staff, deputed to re-organise the Administration upon the Russian provincial model, has arrived at Warsaw.

The Superior of the Augustine Convent, recently occupied by the Russian soldiers, has died.

The *Times* correspondent writes:—

The one great subject before which every other fades into insignificance is the French Emperor's speech of the 5th of next month. Princes, Counts, shop-girls, shoe-blacks—men and women, in short, of all classes and conditions—are looking forward to the expected declaration of the Emperor's policy in respect to Poland with a keen anxiety, such as is only felt in our peaceful and prosaic London on the subject of the Derby when the race has been run, and thousands of persons are waiting to know what good or bad fortune the telegraph will bring them.

The *Lemberg Gazette* mentions a new plan adopted by the Russians against the Poles. The patrols charged to scour the forests take with them a number of large dogs of different breeds, to assist them in discover the insurgents scattered about in the woods, or concealed among the low brushwood. These animals cause great alarm to the Poles.

The *Invalides Russes* publishes two decrees of General Mouravieff relating to the complete disarming of the Polish population, and the thorough search of the forests in order to discover concealed arms and materials of war. The peasants are to be paid three silver roubles for every firearm they find and deliver up. The second decree relates to the prohibition of the use of the Polish language in official correspondence.

At a grand fête (says the *Ozas*) given on the 7th of October, the anniversary of the Emperor's coronation, Prince Drucki-Sokolniki, the governor of Volhynia, addressed the peasants as follows:—

The Emperor desires to show how much he is satisfied with your conduct, and to prove his gratitude he bestows upon you the lands which hitherto you only rented. You are now, then, proprietors. But this is not all that the Emperor means to do for you. It is for you to aid him in the work of humbling the nobles which he has undertaken. The Polish nobility once crushed, the payment of taxes even will not be obligatory on you. But, God be thanked, there are no Poles amongst you. You are all Russians, my friends. Is it not so?

Although the question was thrice repeated the peasants maintained a profound silence. One of them at last said, "We were peasants; we are now proprietors." The Vice-President of the Fiscal Commission, who was present, then proposed the following toast—"The extermination of the Polish population in the Government of Volhynia." The Governor cheered the toast, but it shocked even some of the Russians present; and the Russian Governor of Gtomir protested against it. Notwithstanding this protest, however, several toasts were drunk to the extermination of Poles and Catholics.

The Government of Augustowo has now been definitively united to Lithuania, and General Mouravieff has begun to style himself, "Chief of the Countries of Lithuania and Augustowo." Preparations are being made for the incorporation of the remainder of the kingdom of Poland with the Russian empire, by dismissing all the Polish *employés* in the kingdom, and replacing them with Russians. One hundred and thirty-six custom-house *employés* have already been dismissed, and even the railway *employés* are being superseded by Germans.

FRANCE.

According to a Paris paper, Lord Napier was to hand Prince Gortschakoff on Wednesday a despatch conciliatory in contents and form. The despatch terminates thus:—"Russia must not forget that the rights of the Poles are written upon the same treaty which gave Poland to Russia." The *Courrier du Dimanche* states that France was not disposed to adhere to the English despatch on account of its insignificance.

The Empress has returned from her visit to Spain.

The *Vigie* announces the arrival at Cherbourg of the Confederate steamship of war Georgia, coming from Teneriffe, where she had taken in coal. The Georgia is a ship of 800 tons burden, with an engine of 200-horse power. She carries five guns. This ship, which is said to have been built in England, has come to Cherbourg to take in provisions and coal.

It is said that the forthcoming budget will show for the current year an increase in the public revenue of not less than 160,000,000f. upon the provisions of the last budget.

The *Mémorial Diplomatique* speaks of the acceptance of the Mexican throne by the Archduke Maximilian as having been practically decided. It is said that the Emperor of Austria will authorise such Austrian officers as may wish to accompany the Archduke with the view of co-operating in the military reorganisation of Mexico, to do so, with the facility of reassuming their grade in the Austrian army on their return. "The steam frigate the Elizabeth, in which the Prince performed his last voyage to the Brazil, is named as having been settled to convey the new Emperor to his States."

The *Nation*, "under reserve," says the French army is to be withdrawn from Rome, and only a small garrison left at Civita Vecchia. The French

In Rome are to be replaced by 10,000 Spaniards. The "reserve" of the Nation in publishing this statement is scarcely to be wondered at.

The Pays publishes an article treating of the suppositions current concerning the Emperor's speech at the forthcoming opening of the French Chambers. The writer says:—

We are convinced that the speech will be a solemn sanction and consecration of the policy hitherto pursued—a policy firm and national, as well as prudent and moderate—which, vigilantly guarding the interests and the dignity of France, does not cease to keep in view European order and the benefits of peace.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

In Thursday's sitting of the Federal Diet the representative of Denmark made a declaration to the effect that the Danish Government essentially maintained its former ground, but was open to negotiations. It was referred to the united committee. A third note of Earl Russell, concerning the Schleswig-Holstein question, had been communicated to the Federal Diet. His lordship, in this note, endeavoured to form a basis upon which a mediation in the conflict between Denmark and Germany could be established in accordance with international law.

In an official declaration published by the Danish Government, it is said:—

The Danish Government is willing to meet the wishes of the Federal Diet in all points where the independence and equal rights of Holstein, which belongs to the German Confederacy, are considered to be insufficiently guaranteed. On the other hand, it is also certain that the fulfilment of all the other points required by the Federal Diet in Holstein would not be obtained by Federal execution.

The agents of the French Government in Germany report that no great military preparation are making for the invasion of Denmark. Saxony and Hanover have only 6,000 men ready to march, and Denmark is so prepared that the German Confederation require 60,000 troops. Austria and Prussia show no alacrity in putting the decision of the Diet in practice.

AUSTRIA.

The Finance Committee of the Reichsrath have passed a resolution, granting twenty millions of florins for the relief of the distress in Hungary.

The Chancellor of Hungary has forwarded a letter to the Lower House of the Reichsrath, stating that he will be represented by an Aulic Councillor in the Finance Committee during the debate upon the loan to palliate the distress existing in Hungary.

The Austrian Government have replied to Herr Bismarck's despatch on the Federal question. The preliminary proposals of Prussia are formally rejected.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Parliament has been convoked for the 9th inst. The National Gazette thus analyses the results of the elections, allowing for double returns and a few cases in which the choice remains yet unknown:—Progressists, or Radicals, 140; Bookum-Dolff's party, Liberals also, 82; the "old" and rather weakly Liberal party is reduced to six; newly chosen Liberals, nineteen. The Roman Catholics are reduced from thirty-two to twenty-five. Conservatives, thirty-seven; Poles, about their old number, twenty-seven. Of course the Liberal majority must in any case be overwhelming. Perhaps the most striking fact about the election is that the moderates of both sides seem to have been discarded.

At the celebration of the anniversary of the foundation of the Cathedral of Magdeburg, the King of Prussia made use of the following language in answer to the address presented to him:—

I feel the overwhelming weight of the struggle which God has imposed on me, but I also know what I owe to my people and to the crown of Hohenzollern, which has been transmitted to me by inheritance, to maintain it courageously to the end. Come what may, I shall inflexibly persevere in what I consider to be requisite for the good and for the independence of the country. I shall not turn aside from the path into which I have entered, and if you continue faithful to the oath which you have sworn, we shall be victorious in the end.

According to the Magdeburg Gazette, these words made a profound impression. Prince Charles was the first to cry, "Long live the King!" which was responded to by those present with enthusiasm.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

The majority of the members of the Ionian Parliament have protested against any violation of Parliamentary privileges, and declared any act illegal during the Parliamentary recess which may be prejudicial to the interests and rights of the Ionian Islands.

"Affairs in the East," says a Vienna paper, "continually seem more threatening. The still unsettled question of the resignation of the Ionian Islands shows the tension prevailing in that quarter. The Ionian Senate which demurs to the granting of 10,000,000 for the civil list, unites with Greece in protesting against the fortifications of Corfu being razed. Several Powers have decidedly shown how little they approve of the important maritime position of Corfu being withdrawn from the immediate influence of England, and the Porte has plainly declared that it considers the measure fraught with danger."

GREECE.

King George arrived at Athens on the 1st at noon and attended the performance of a Te Deum immediately upon his arrival. All the ambassadors of foreign Powers were present at the ceremony. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

MEXICO.

Intelligence from Mexico to the 27th September states that the condition of affairs is favourable, that numerous adhesions to the French intervention were being given in, and that the organisation of the rural militia was being developed. Great disorders are said to exist among the adherents of Juarez, the majority of the Governors disavowing his authority.

Marshal Forey had addressed a letter to the Emperor, describing the present state of affairs, and making some observations upon the stipulation of the Archduke Maximilian that he would only definitively accept the crown upon the adhesion of the majority of the Mexican States. This adhesion, Marshal Forey says, might perhaps be considered already accomplished, the populations of all places from which the adherents of Juarez were absent having spontaneously recognised the French intervention.

CHINA.

Captain Sherard Osborn has arrived out in one of his own ships. It was contemplated to form a strong naval brigade of the large portion of the crews of Osborn's vessels to aid in an attack on Soochow, at present in the hands of the rebels. There was a talk of a railway to Soochow, and the project was regarded with favour by the Chinese merchants.

Since the departure of the last mail the Imperialists have succeeded in wresting from their opponents another large town, called Fungehin, lying about fifty miles south-west of Shanghai. The attacking force was commanded by Dr. Macartney, formerly Burgevine's military secretary. The place taken is a large city, and the drilled troops that captured it were never before under fire; they are said to have behaved well. The force under Burgevine has not again attacked the Imperial troops. It is rumoured that they are to be led against Ningpo. Considerable anxiety and a secret desire for the success of the rebels exist even in what would be called respectable quarters at Shanghai.

Mr. Seward, the United States Consul, protested against the offer, by the military mandarin at Shanghai, of a reward of 1,000,000 for the person of Burgevine, "dead or alive," and demanded a withdrawal of the proclamation. The other European consuls signed the protest. The military mandarin, in reply to the protest, says:—"In reply I observe that Burgevine has been invested with Chinese official rank, and has been employed as a military leader on behalf of the Chinese Government; and having violated Chinese law, it is right that he should suffer the penalty attached by China to the crime. The consul may therefore set his mind at rest. There is nothing extraordinary in the proclamation, and it is needless, therefore, to withdraw it. The consul is requested to take note hereof."

JAPAN.

THE EXPEDITION TO KAGOSIMA.

The accounts of the bombardment of Kagosima are now complete. The British squadron lost thirteen men killed and fifty wounded. The Euryalus, which led the line, lost her captain and commander, and her total casualties were ten killed and twenty-one wounded. She was hulled ten times and her mast and rigging cut to pieces. The vessels engaged were the Euryalus, Pearl, Argus, Perseus, Coquette, Havoc, and Racehorse. The first two only are frigates. The Japanese ammunition appears to have been of a superior quality. The forts mounted ninety-three guns and mortars. The ships were 450 yards from the forts. "It is God's mercy," says the Daily Press, "that the whole fleet were not sunk. Satsuma had the best United States guns and ammunition. His batteries were armed with 13-inch and 8-inch shell guns, forty 150-pounders, ten 80-pounders, and of the remainder none were of less calibre than 32-pounders. We suppose the wind and rain, and the determined attack at close quarters caused the confusion; for if one shell caused such damage to the Euryalus, what would 100 have done? and how all the rest came to miss her is marvellous. Without a land force Admiral Kuper could do nothing further, and as Satsuma evinced no desire to negotiate we left for Yokohama on the 16th to refit."

The Anglo-Chinese journals say it is difficult to say what must be our next step. A severe engagement has been fought with complete success, but the object of the expedition is as far from being attained as ever. Apparently it only remains to threaten Yeddo with a similar fate to Kagosima, and under terror of British guns to compel the Tycoon to exert his authority to induce Satsuma to comply with our demands. But the latter is reported to be as powerful as the Tycoon, and may rely securely on the support of the Mikado if he persists in his obstinacy. "Without an army," says one of the papers, "it appears likely that we shall be unable to bring matters to be as satisfactory as were those with China before the signing of the treaty of Peking. Admiral Kuper has not half enough force."

The despatch of Admiral Kuper, detailing the operations of the squadron, appeared in last Friday's Gazette. We give the Admiral's account of the action of the 15th August:—

12. At noon, during a squall, accompanied by much rain, the whole of the batteries on the Kagosima side suddenly opened fire on the Euryalus, the only ship within range; but, although many shot and shell passed over and close around her, no damage was done beyond cutting away a few ropes. Finding that the springs on the cable would not keep the ship's broadside on, and as it was impossible, with the comparatively small force at my command, to engage the batteries underweigh and at the same time to retain possession of the steamers, I signalled to the Coquette, Argus, and Racehorse to burn

their prizes, and then to the whole squadron to weigh and form the line of battle according to seniority, the Havoc being directed to secure the destruction of the three steamers.

13. Previous to this the Perseus, having slipped her cable, was directed to fire on the north battery until the signal was made to form line-of-battle, which service was executed by Commander A. J. Kingston with great promptness.

14. Although the weather was now very dirty, with every indication of a typhoon, I considered it advisable not to postpone until another day the return of the fire of the Japanese, to punish the Prince Satsuma for the outrage, and to vindicate the honour of the flag; and everything being now ready, I proceeded towards the batteries, opening fire upon the northernmost one, with considerable effect, and passed at slow speed along the whole line, within point-blank range. Owing, probably, to the unfavourable state of the weather, the ships astern did not maintain their positions in as close order as I could have wished, and the Euryalus was consequently exposed to a very heavy and well-directed fire from several of the batteries at the same time, and suffered somewhat severely. About this time also, and while in the thickest of the action, I deeply regret to state that I was deprived at the same moment of the assistance of Captain Josling and Commander Wilnot, both of whom were killed by the same shot while standing by me on the bridge of the Euryalus, directing the fire of the quarters, and setting an example of coolness and gallantry which was emulated throughout the entire ship.

15. In consequence of the dense smoke and occasional heavy showers it was difficult to ascertain the extent of the damage done to the earthwork batteries, but by the time the Euryalus got abreast of the last or southernmost battery I could observe the town to be on fire in several places, and the weather having now assumed the most threatening appearance I considered it advisable to discontinue the engagement, and to seek a secure anchorage for her Majesty's ships. The Racehorse, owing to a momentary stoppage of her engines, unfortunately took the ground opposite the Northern battery; but, by the prompt energy of the commanders of the Coquette, Argus, and Havoc, which vessels were despatched to her assistance, she was got off without damage. The steady fire kept up by Commander Charles R. F. Boxer prevented the Racehorse receiving any serious injury from the battery, which had already been much disabled by the fire of the other ships. The Havoc was then ordered to set fire to five large junks belonging to the Prince of Satsuma, which Lieutenant George Poole accomplished in a most satisfactory manner; and these, as well as a very extensive arsenal and foundry for the manufacture of guns, shot, and shell, together with large storehouses adjoining, were also completely destroyed.

16. During the whole of the succeeding night it blew almost a hurricane, but all the vessels of the squadron rode out without accident, with the exception of the Perseus, which vessel dragged her anchors off the bank into sixty fathoms water, and was compelled to slip her cable during the following forenoon, when the gale had somewhat moderated. The gale subsided gradually during the 16th, and as I had observed the Japanese at work, apparently erecting batteries on the hill above the anchorage, enveloped in trees and bushes, and which might have inflicted much damage on the small vessels lying within pistol-shot of the shore, I became anxious for their safety, and determined to move the squadron out to the anchorage we had occupied on the night of our arrival in the Gulf, for the purpose of repairing damages, fishing spars, and refitting, previous to proceeding to sea.

17. The squadron accordingly weighed at 3 p.m. of the 16th, and passing in line between the batteries of Kagosima and Sakura Sima, steamed through the channel, and anchored to the southward of the island, taking advantage of the occasion to shell the batteries on the Sakura side, which had not been previously engaged, and also the palace of the Prince in Kagosima. A feeble fire only was returned from the batteries which had not been closely engaged in the first attack, and this happily without effect upon her Majesty's ships.

18. The injury inflicted upon the possessions and property of the Prince of Satsuma during the operations above described, may be briefly summed up as follows, viz., the disabling of many guns, explosion of magazines, and other serious damage to the principal batteries, the destruction by fire of the three steamers and five large junks before-mentioned, the whole of the town of Kagosima and palace of the Prince, together with the large arsenal and gun-factory and adjacent storehouses, added to which may be noticed the injury to many of the junks lying in the inner harbour, caused by explosion of shells which may have passed over the batteries. The conflagration thus created continued with unabated ardour up to the time of the departure of the squadron, forty-eight hours subsequently to the first attack.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Mr. LAYARD, M.P., has been treated to a special excavation made in his honour at Pompeii—the house, cleared to the pavement at his visit, revealed among the usual fragments a large wine jar, or amphora, inscribed, "Liquamen flos flos."

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.—According to the new constitution of Venezuela, slavery is for ever abolished in that State; every slave who places his feet upon her soil will be considered free and taken under the protection of the republic.

RUSSIA AND CIRCASSIA.—According to Turkish intelligence, the Russians had issued a proclamation in Circassia threatening the country with devastation if it did not submit to Russian rule in the course of the ensuing winter. Twelve Russian corvettes were cruising in the Caspian Sea, and had already captured several Circassian barges.

THE CONFEDERATE SHIPS OF WAR CONSTRUCTING IN FRANCE.—The French Government is said to have informed Mr. Dayton, the United States Minister in Paris, that the "autorisation" for the construction of certain vessels of war now proved to be building in France for the Confederates, and for certain cannon and munitions for their armament, has been withdrawn, and that the parties engaged in

the business have been warned of the danger of prosecuting their work.

THE GIANT BALLOON.—M. Nadar, writing to the *Indépendance* of Brussels, says that he will continue his ascensions until he has collected money sufficient to carry out his plan of navigating the air. The giant balloon, he says, is in such a state that the damages to it can be readily repaired. M. and Madame Nadar have arrived in Paris from Hanover, having travelled in a railway-carriage arranged with beds.

ANOTHER ORLEANIST SPANISH MARRIAGE.—The *Globe's* Paris correspondent states that the Count de Paris has been successful in his suit for the hand of his cousin, the daughter of the Duc de Montpensier, and that the Empress Eugénie has not managed to disarrange that combination, if it deserved to be so called. It is, he adds, but a feeble sequel of the original Spanish marriage manoeuvre, and infelicitously revives their unfragrant memory.

EMANCIPATION OF THE SERFS.—An English gentleman, who has been travelling in the interior of Russia, refers, in a letter to a friend, to the working of the scheme for the emancipation of the serfs, and says:—"It is scarcely possible to measure the grandeur of this peaceful revolution, by which nearly forty millions of people are raised from a condition closely akin to slavery to the level of the free men of other and more civilised States. This great act is consummated with comparatively little suffering, and with large prospects of future advantages to the nobles and proprietors of land, save those estates only which should fall under our Encumbered States Act. The emancipated serfs are already, I am told, displaying a degree of intelligence and industry that surprises their former owners; establishing schools, laying out hoarded money on land and tenements, and in many other respects showing great intelligence and sagacity."

MEMORIAL HALL TO DR. DUFF IN CALCUTTA.—A movement is now being set afoot all over India to raise a memorial to Dr. Duff, the great missionary, who, after a career of a third of a century, has been ordered to Scotland by the doctors. Sir C. Trevelyan, his coadjutor thirty years ago in the work of Hindoo enlightenment, and the Bishop of Calcutta, are at its head. As the present intellectual movement among the Hindoos was begun by Dr. Duff, and it has ever been the great feature of his work that he has shown how Christian faith may be harmoniously united with and assist in intellectual progress, it is proposed to build a memorial hall bearing his name in the place of educational buildings about to be erected by Government in the native city of Calcutta. The hall is to be a reproduction, in marble from Carrara, of the famous *Maison Carrée* of Nîmes, and will be devoted to purposes and meetings of a Christian and cognate character. The Bengalees have held an enthusiastic meeting, under the presidency of the native judge, the Hon. Semlonath Pundit, and though it is not their habit to give for anything—not even Lord Canning's statue has yet been subscribed for—the cotton millionaires of Bombay will doubtless exceed the Europeans in liberality, while Dr. Duff's admirers in Scotland, England, and America are to be asked to help. A sum of 15,000*l.* will meet the expense. The well-known Schwartz had a tomb erected over his remains by the Rajah of Tanjore; but this will probably be the first monument ever erected by the public to a Christian missionary. —*Times Correspondent.*

Miscellaneous News.

THE STEAM RAMS.—The steam ram *El Tousson* was towed out of the Birkenhead float on Sunday afternoon, and anchored near her Majesty's ship *Majestic*. She is now in possession of the naval authorities. *El Monassir* will be towed out of the Messrs. Laird's dock on the 9th, the tide not answering before that date.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A collision has taken place on the Peebles Railway, near Edinburgh. One boy of seven, son of Mr. Tennant, of the Glen, was killed, and seven or eight passengers were injured, two or more seriously. Great damage was done to the plant; the line, which is single, is blocked. The engineman and stoker were injured.

THE DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE.—At Monday's meeting of the Manchester Committee, the balance at the bank was reported to be 264,466*l.* Only one parcel of clothing had been received. Mr. Farnall reported there was a decrease in the number of persons receiving parochial relief in twenty-seven unions in the cotton-manufacturing districts, as compared with the number so relieved in the previous week, of 1,255.

THE BETHNAL-GREEN BOARD OF GUARDIANS are put upon their defence. Some time ago they passed a resolution making several charges against Dr. Moore, and asking the Poor-Law Board to sanction his removal from office. The Poor-Law Board now ask them for a specific statement of the charges, and this they seem to be in some difficulty about. But the Poor-Law Board have gone further than this. They ask the guardians to furnish information in respect of the charge of inhumanity against one of their relieving officers which a coroner's jury has endorsed. The guardians have thus enough upon their hands.

DEATH IN A CHAPEL.—During Divine service in the Baptist Chapel, Borough-road, on Sunday evening last, the Right Hon. Lord Teynham occupying the pulpit, Mr. Bunker, a member of the congregation, was suddenly seized with illness, and shortly after being carried into the vestry-room expired. The deceased had been for a considerable period

afflicted with asthma. His two sons were immediately called from a neighbouring chapel and witnessed his end. An inquiry will be made as to the immediate cause of death.

SURREY CHAPEL POPULAR LECTURES.—These interesting entertainments recommenced on Monday evening. Notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather the large edifice was crowded. The organ and choir rendered good service prior to the lecture, which was delivered by the Rev. Newman Hall, on a "Trip to Mont Blanc." The information was imparted in the pleasantest and most familiar conversational style. Mr. G. M. Murphy also delivered a short address on "Schemes and Schemers" in which he detailed the forthcoming winter operations. Both gentlemen were received with much applause.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY have just issued their report for the year ending August 31, 1863. In the life branch it shows the premium income to have been 16,352*l.* during the year, which is a considerable increase upon former years. With regard to the bonus, it states that the bonus to be added to all policies entitled to participate will exceed on the average of ordinary assurers 46 per cent. per annum of the premiums paid, and will rise, in some instances, according to age, as high as 65, 70, and even 75 per cent. of the total premiums which have been received. The fire insurance business is also rapidly increasing, and the directors recommend a dividend to the proprietors at the rate of 8 per cent. free of income-tax.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK-HILL.—The half-yearly meeting for the election of thirty children out of a list of 129 candidates took place on Friday at the London Tavern, when, in the absence of the treasurer from illness, the chair was occupied by J. J. Tanner, Esq., V.P. No report was read, but it seems that the charity is greatly in want of funds, owing in some measure to the heavy expenses arising out of severe sickness among the children both in the spring and lately, and to necessary repairs in the house and grounds. We may also mention that the establishment contains room for 400 children, but only about 300 are there. It is sad to know that 100 more poor orphans might be provided for if this valuable charity had a few thousands a year more for its support. It is the oldest charity of the kind in the kingdom, having been established in 1758, and ought to be as well supported as any, as it is on all hands confessed that it is most admirably conducted.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN SOUTHAMPTON WATER.—On Saturday week the Southampton and Cowes steamer *Lady of the Lake*, whilst on its passage between those places, ran down a boat by which a fisherman was drowned. Complaint was made that no lookout was kept on board the steamer, that the boat was not kept in a prepared state for lowering, and that when after much delay it was lowered, that there was only one oar in it, and it was in consequence of this neglect that the poor man was drowned. The captain of the steamer was therefore apprehended on a charge of manslaughter, and an investigation taken before the county magistrates at Southampton. He was brought up on Tuesday and again on Friday last, and after the evidence of three of the passengers who were on board at the time was taken, he was again remanded. Lord Burghley in a letter to the *Times* on the above case adds his testimony to the habitual carelessness of the look-out on board these steamers.

THE DAHOMEY MISSION.—The subscription to defray the expenses of Mr. William Craft's mission to Dahomey, which was suspended when he left for that country, has been reopened since his successful return, a considerable balance remaining to be paid. The appeal has been kindly responded to by several of the original subscribers and other friends, amongst whom may be mentioned Mr. Henry Christie, 25*l.*; Countess of Huntingdon's Missionary Society, 20*l.*; Mr. R. N. Fowler, 10*l.*; Mr. H. Pease, M.P., 5*l.* It is extremely desirable to awaken the sympathy and liberality of those who have rendered no aid, as on this depends Mr. Craft's early return to Africa to carry out the means already favoured by the King for the introduction of legitimate commerce, and more especially the cultivation of cotton. Subscriptions may be forwarded to Dr. Hodgkin, 35, Bedford-square, who will also send further information to those who may desire it. We may likewise refer to the report of Mr. Craft's speech at the Newcastle meeting of the British Association.

THE ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS AT EARLSWOOD.—The autumnal election in connection with this charity took place on Thursday at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. The proceedings were presided over by Mr. Alderman Abbiss, who, in opening the business of the day, stated that the board of directors had resolved on electing the same number on this occasion as was elected at the spring election in April last—namely, twenty-five for the ordinary period of five years and five for life. He also stated that the board was greatly encouraged by the generous support which the charity had received from the public, and they were in hopes that the subscriptions would soon justify them in increasing the number of admissions. He was glad to say that the debt on the building had been reduced from 20,000*l.* to 9,000*l.*, and that it was intended in the course of the ensuing year to make a special effort to have that amount entirely cleared off. The board had therefore the greatest confidence that all the friends of the charity would join with them in doing their utmost to accomplish that most desirable object, as, were the institution free from debt, its benefits could be extended to a much larger number. There were at present nearly 360 children in the

asylum, and there being on the list of candidates for admission on that occasion no less than 117 for election for five years and fifteen for life, showed that there was ample scope for an extension of their operations. The chairman then declared the poll to be opened, when the election was accordingly proceeded with.

THE IRONCLAD PRINCE CONSORT.—The iron-clad frigate, *Prince Consort*, Captain Vesey, is lying off Kingstown greatly disabled, having encountered a fearful gale in the Channel. She pitched and lurched fearfully. She has sprung a leak, and is nearly filled with water. But for the great exertions of her officers and crew it is said she would have sunk in the Channel. All her boats, guns, &c., are in confusion, and several of the crew have been seriously injured. She put in on Friday morning, and soon after anchoring parted her cables, and was obliged to drop a second anchor, by which she now rides, about a mile and a half from the East Pier. The eight feet of water in her has been cleared out, and divers are looking for her lost anchor. The *Queen* forwarded a message on Saturday, from Windsor, specially thanking the captain, officers, and crew for their exertions in saving the ship named after her dear husband.

A UNIVERSITY FOR WALES.—The subject of a university for Wales is at present exciting considerable attention throughout the Principality, and the matter is likely to be brought before the public before long in a practical shape. It is argued that as Ireland and Scotland have the advantage and privilege of several universities, Wales ought to be placed in a similar position, as in a geographical, or any other point of view, the Principality is as much, if not more distinct from England, than either Scotland or Ireland. The movement has already received considerable countenance and support, and a committee of the principal noblemen, gentry, and scholars of North and South Wales is about to be formed in order to take the necessary steps for the attainment of the object in view. Mr. W. Williams, M.P. for Lambeth, who is a native of the Principality, has signified his willingness, through Dr. Nicholas, of Carmarthen, one of the principal promoters of the proposed university, to give the handsome sum of 1,000*l.* towards the establishment of a university, and it is expected that his example will be followed by many others.

THE BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS for September show that the improvement noticed in previous months has been followed by a fresh expansion of our export trade. For the nine months the exports are set down at 104,294,713*l.*, an increase compared with last year of 10,622,279*l.*, or 10 per cent. For the month they amount to 14,542,862*l.*, showing an increase of 3,146,550*l.*, or fully 20 per cent. To this cotton manufactures have contributed materially, the amount under this head being 4,032,930*l.*, against 2,556,857*l.* last year, giving an increase of 1,476,073*l.*, or 37 per cent. Cotton yarn, which in the early part of the year was behind most of the kindred articles in the tendency to improvement, has now made a very decided move. From 433,645*l.* in August, the export has expanded to 1,052,153*l.* in the present return, the increase having been at the rate of 60 per cent. In woollen and worsted manufactures, also, the extension is very important. The imports of the month show a large falling off in wheat and flour and an increase of about 20 per cent. in cotton compared with last year.

ROBBERY IN FLEET-STREET.—On Wednesday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, a daring robbery was committed in Fleet-street, the victim being Mr. Joseph Payne, the Deputy-Judge of the Middlesex Sessions. The learned gentleman was passing down Fleet-street at the time above stated, and had arrived at the corner of Fetter-lane, when two respectably-dressed young men, who were standing amid a crowd of persons seeking shelter from the rain under the awning outside the cheesemonger's shop, darted out in front of him, one of whom, cutting with some sharp instrument his watchguard, drew his watch from his pocket. The suddenness of the attack, and having an umbrella held up in one hand and a large book in the other, prevented Mr. Payne offering the least resistance. The daring occurrence, however, was witnessed by several persons, one of whom seized the young man nearest to him, but seeing the watch in the hands of the other man, released his first capture, who at once made off, and pursued the other up Fetter-lane, with the cry of "Stop thief." The fellow, however, had got too far in advance, and having turned down West Harding-street, was soon lost in the labyrinth of courts and small streets lying between there and Farringdon Market. A crowd had collected round Mr. Payne in the meantime, by many of whom he was recognised, and consoled with on his loss. The learned gentleman, however, seemed to bear his misfortune with great good-humour. He gave at the Fleet-street Police-station an account of his loss, with a full description of his watch and the thieves.

Nothing can be more obliging than church bells. They proclaim a wedding whenever a *peal* is made to them, and announce a funeral when they are *tolled*.

EXPENSIVE TELEGRAPHIC BLUNDER.—A telegraphic despatch arrived at Toulon on Saturday evening ordering 3,000 kilos. of bacon and 3,000 kilos. of preserved butter to be sent off immediately to Alexandria, in order that it might arrive in time at Suez to be shipped on board the *Européen* at that port. By great exertions the order was executed, but had no sooner been completed than a countermand arrived, stating that it was beef and not butter that was required, the French word *Beurre* being substituted for *Bœuf*.

**THE PRESENT STATE OF THE CHURCH
QUESTION.***

* *A Letter to the Right Rev. Bishop of Exeter*
By the Rev. C. NEVILLE

Mr. Neville's convictions have been for ced upon him by his own experience of the praet ical difficulties of a clergyman's position. He was one of the favoured children of the Establish ment, born to an inheritance of her endowmen ts, and so interested in their maintenance. Two livings were held for him until he was old enough to undertake the duties. He entered upon them apparently with some misgivings and reservations, and soon began to feel the pressure of the i. One of the the evil grow- is told with a poor young in the ten or lingered, gave ory signs of *tele-de-m* and

There are some other points, to which we shall allude in a notice of Mr. Robinson's republished "Sin of Conformity." Meanwhile we say,—let this earnest, thoughtful, candid, and unanswerable pamphlet be widely circulated by all interested in the question of the day.

* *illage Sermons.* By A NORTHAMPTONSHIRE RECTOR.
London and Cambridge : Macmillan and Co.

while preserving simplicity, never to give the appearance of humble condescension to the wants of inferior intellects, are the attributes of good village sermons; and they are not so common as some suppose.

If this volume of a "Northamptonshire Rector" be not a model in all these respects, still we are ready to award to it high praise. The preacher is manifestly a man of devout spirit and independent thought, who has bestowed much care on the subjects of which he treats, and can therefore speak on them with clearness, decision, and force. There is not a pretence to originality, but there is a remarkable freedom from conventional modes of thought and expression. Many will deem the theological teaching defective, and some will hold it to be erroneous, but those who differ most widely from the doctrine can hardly fail to honour the strength of conviction, the singleness of purpose, and the straightforwardness in utterance, which characterise the man. There is nowhere the slightest attempt to mystify or conceal; but, on the contrary, there is great distinctness of conception and great plainness of speech. The "Broad-Church" tendencies of the preacher are very plainly marked, but they are by no means extreme, and never discovered in such a way as to offend an opponent. On the whole, the volume is one possessing considerable merit, and which many will read with pleasure and profit.

The preacher has given considerable attention to recent controversies on the question of Inspiration, and goes somewhat fully into his views on the subject—in the preface and in two of the sermons. Without being a servile adherent, he is a warm admirer of Canon Stanley's, whose views he, for the most part, adopts. His idea is, that "in those things which do not form part of that 'One great message from God to man, the writers of the Bible speak from their own knowledge as men; they are liable to error, therefore, in matters relating to earthly things, 'in matters of fact, or matters of science, incidentally mixed up with their narrative.' If the stress be laid on the word *incidentally*, no strong exception can be taken to this opinion except by those who advocate the most extreme view of verbal inspiration. At the same time, some of the arguments and illustrations by which it is supported here are quite beside the mark. The fact that "Noah was not under the guidance 'of inspiration when he sent forth a raven and a 'dove,' &c.; or Jacob, when he first refused to let Benjamin go into Egypt; or Peter, when he dissembled at Antioch; or Paul and Barnabas, when they differed about Mark, is no argument at all except against those, if any such there be, who believe that every word and deed of inspired men were inspired. The question is rather—is the account of Noah's flood or Jacob's descent into Egypt a reliable historic narrative—is Mark's record of the life of our Lord a statement of what actually occurred or a collection of myths? Let the veracity of the history be established, and we are not concerned to maintain the accuracy of allusions to science or external history, but we cannot see how it is possible to sacrifice the historic truth of the sacred narrative and yet retain the authority of the doctrine. This, indeed, appears to be the view of our author, who says, "So far as the history contained in the Bible is the basis of any Scriptural truth it falls within the scope and object 'of inspiration; but as regards all purely 'secular history contained in the sacred books, 'it is to be regarded as below the level of 'inspiration—the Holy Spirit not stooping to 'teach on such subjects as these." We do not see why those who hold the stricter view of inspiration need insist on more than this. Even those who would take other ground themselves may, at least, recognise a man holding such a view as this as a fellow-believer in Divine revelation, holding all that is really essential to an assertion of its authority. Whether the line of distinction can be satisfactorily drawn—whether the position thus taken is really defensible—whether any of the difficulties suggested by modern inquirers can be met in this fashion, are questions far too wide to be discussed here. The present writer, indeed, seems to give the phrase "secular history" a much wider range than we should be inclined to concede, extending it, in fact, to all save "the narrative of those 'great events on which our faith as Christians 'rests.' Still it is to be observed that even while surrendering the claims of the Hebrew records to plenary inspiration, he insists on their right to a foremost place in the record of "the past," and considers that their historic value is increased rather than diminished by this attempt to separate between the Divine and human elements. His views are certainly entitled to careful consideration—they are the opinions of a man who regards the Scripture with profound reverence, and holds fast by the great verities of faith. It would be easy to indicate some points of logical feebleness,

and, perhaps, to convict the preacher of some inconsistency; but we prefer rather to note it as the sincere and laudable attempt of a careful, if not very subtle or profound, thinker to deal with a question of admitted difficulty, and of supreme importance. It is another indication of the need of a masterly discussion of the whole subject of inspiration by one who, while cherishing reverent faith, can still take broad and generous views.

Several of the sermons are devoted to an exposition of the author's views of the Fatherhood of God. We quite agree with him in the idea that there are modes of exhibiting the Divine character, in which too many indulge, false in themselves and most disastrous in their consequences. It is true that God is the Father of all men, not only in that they are the children of His power, but also in that the feelings with which He regards them and the spirit in which He treats them are those of a Father. We are inclined to think, however, that the author does not sufficiently estimate, at least he does not sufficiently bring out, the other class of feelings, by no means inconsistent with the long-suffering compassion and yearning love with which the Judge of all the earth views impenitent rebels. He desires not their death—it is, as here said, a gross misrepresentation (but one surely very seldom heard) to think and speak of Him as "returning evil for evil"—but He not only hates the sin but "He is angry with the wicked 'every day.' Even with the most earnest desire to bring out fully the glorious truth of God's universal love, it cannot be wise or right to forget those sterner attributes of His character which may appear, to superficial observers, inconsistent with the love, but which, on a deeper and truer view, will be seen to be essential to its perfect development. It is right to say that the preacher, while insisting on the universal Fatherhood, is careful not to obliterate the distinction between the righteous and the wicked in their relation to their Heavenly Father. It is not brought out with sufficient clearness; and sometimes we think too much importance is ascribed to baptism, but still he plainly recognises a difference. "The good are the children of their Father, the wicked are not the children of their Father; and yet He is their Father still." There are many things in the doctrine stated by him from which we should dissent, but we greatly admire the feeling that inspires the whole, and especially the warm-hearted, fervid, affectionate appeals based on the fact of God's love as a Father to His rebellious children. Still in giving our commendation we are bound to pronounce the treatment of the subject defective, particularly in its (the blessedness) way in which the sinner of a child.

We regret that sermons having so many points of excellence should be marred by the intrusion of one little bit of narrowness and bigotry. Referring to the tendency of men to restrict God's love to themselves and their party, he says:—"We find this spirit among Church people as well as among Dissenters from the Church; yet, thank God, it is not the spirit or the doctrine of the Church. Rightly understood, the 'Prayer-book is a standing protest against the 'bigotry of those human systems which would 'shut up the boundless love of God within the 'narrow bounds of their own sect.' This allusion to Dissenters, if just, must enter the self-commission to those to whom it was addressed. It is, however, not only unjust, but a Church very bad grace from the minister of the Creed which pronounces in its Athanasian Creed, anathemas on those who do not hold its doctrine. The party of the "Broad Church" always trying to persuade themselves and others that the Prayer-book "rightly understood" is in harmony with their views. The right understanding which would bring about such an agreement, however, would involve an alteration not only of its phraseology, but also of the spirit of the formularies. It may be right or wrong that a National Church should be marked by this breadth,—one thing is clear, this is the very opposite of the character given to the Establishment by the Act of Uniformity.

COTTON CULTIVATION IN MADRAS.*

In July, 1831, it was resolved by the Indian Government that there should be appointed in each of the Presidencies a competent person to analyse the contents of the various public records on the improvement and extension of the cultivation of cotton in India, and to publish the results in such form as might be useful as a handbook to persons interested in the subject. The compiler of such a work was not, however,

limited to the public records; but was to be at liberty to incorporate materials from the proceedings of scientific bodies, or from published works bearing on the question. Further, the local officers of land-revenue were called upon to supply official statistics of trade and cultivation; and no pains were to be spared to make the proposed manuals to the cotton cultivation of each Presidency as complete and authoritative as possible. By an order of the Madras Government, Mr. Talboys Wheeler was directed to undertake the work required for that Presidency. Having been, we believe, in the service of the Indian Government for some years, and having had considerable experience in that sort of literary work which consists chiefly in analysing and arranging a large collection of facts (as the author of an Analysis and Summary of Herodotus, of Thucydides, and of the Old and New Testament Histories, all highly reputed), the appointment was as good a one as could be made. Not that the compiler had "any speciality" in the way of practical acquaintance with the growth of cotton; but that he had a general knowledge of the country, much practice in bringing reports, minutes, and correspondence into the shape of a continuous narrative, and the good culture necessary for giving to his materials something of a literary form, which should make them pleasant to read and easy to refer to. The fruits of his labours now appear in an admirably arranged handbook, which cannot but be of interest to those who are looking to India for future cotton-supplies, but with anxiety even yet as to the three great points that have ever been the difficulties of Indian improvement, viz., a better variety of cotton, a better system of cultivation, and a better method of cleaning for the European markets. We observe that Mr. Wheeler refers to "the large cotton map which illustrates the 'present handbook'; but the copy sent to us does not contain any such map, though we can at once see how valuable it must be, as having been founded on special survey of each district, with a view to show the extent of land available for cotton cultivation in Madras.

A great mass of official records relating to the experiments undertaken by the Government prior to 1853, had been already published; and of these Mr. Wheeler has made an abstract, digesting the facts into a narrative, which he has then illustrated by such other information as could be obtained from the sources, manuscript or otherwise, indicated by the Supreme Government; and he believes that he has exhibited "in as clear and succinct a form as could be attained 'all the results likely to be of utility to those 'engaged in inquiries on the subject.' To make the narrative more intelligible to those whose previous information concerning India may be slight, he prefixes a brief account of the physical features of the Madras Presidency, and explains the revenue systems which prevail throughout the Indian peninsula—the village joint-advantage, the zemindary system, and, most gets rid of all, the ryotwary system, the Government of which over the others are, that it revenue a middleman between the ryot and and it gives it saves from 15 to 33 per cent. of the recognition would be the middleman's profit, they have independence to the cultivators as ductory and proprietors of the land of which the nature registered holding. To these introduced facts are added some particulars of cotton. The extent of cotton soils, and of the

The difficulties of Indian and American cotton export agricultural into which this narrative of recent scientific facts falls are the following,—the years held the findings of Dr. Wight, the emigration, a statistician, who for about twelve years was superintendent of cotton plantations in the cotton farms at Coimbatore, that in 1849,—the proceedings of the Government during the last four years of the stoppage of the cotton experiment. Henry Pottinger's Government, and its renewal for a time by the Court of Directors, and discontinuance in 1853, when Dr. Wight retired, and the Government withdrew from all direct attempts to promote cultivation or to introduce better machinery in the preparation of cotton. Of course we can give no account of these various efforts: Mr. Wheeler has reduced the facts to a compass beyond which compression is impossible; and still they fill a book.

But probably those who at the present moment look with most anxiety on the question of cotton supply, will turn to Mr. Wheeler's last chapter as that in which the interest of the subject is condensed. It relates to "The present condition of the cotton culture in the several districts of the Presidency." Here, the compiler has not felt himself justified in making mere abstracts, or in standing in any way between the inquirer and the witnesses he brings forward; but gives full extracts from the statements of the collectors of

* Handbook to the Cotton Cultivation in the Madras Presidency. By J. TALBOYS WHEELER. London: Virtue, Brothers, and Co.

the several districts, who have been employed in special inquiry and direct report on this important subject. The information they supply embraces the nature of the soil, the geography and topography of the district, the climate, the cotton seed used and whence obtained, the character of the plant, the mode of cultivation, time of flowering, weight of wool per acre, the manure used, and the diseases to which the plant is liable. There is not much reliance to be placed on anything that comes under the head, "cost of culture," except where the thing has been experimented upon and tested by Europeans; for the ryots don't want to tell the truth about it if they could, and they generally are unable if they would, because the ryot who is poor cultivates by his own and his family's hands, and the rich ryot by the hands of servants whom he only feeds, and neither of them keeps accounts.

The general results at which Mr. Wheeler has himself arrived will be best stated in his own words. He seems to have no great hope of large and permanent increase of the supply of superior qualities of cotton to the English markets; but it will be seen that some of the elements of his judgment are themselves liable to modifications which would materially alter the general conclusion.

1st. *American Cotton can be grown in Madras: but the profit is questionable.*—The produce, though of good quality, has been very variable and disappointing as regards quantity. Mr. David Lees produced much fine cotton in Tinnevely, but at a great pecuniary sacrifice. The ryot has hitherto found it more safe and profitable to grow indigenous cotton than to grow New Orleans cotton. The cultivation of the indigenous article is cheap and simple. The picking and separation of the staple from the seed costs literally nothing, for both operations are performed by hands which would otherwise be idle. The crop is tolerably certain, the staple clothes the family, the seeds feed the cattle, and the residue finds a ready market on the spot. On the other hand, American cotton is a speculation. The cultivation is more difficult, the separation of the staple from the seed is more expensive, the crop is uncertain, the staple not in use among native spinners, the seed popularly supposed to be unfit for cattle, and the market doubtful and distant. *High prices on the spot* would extend the cultivation of Indian cotton, and promote the cultivation of American cotton; but this is a question for the consideration, not of government, but of the merchant and manufacturer.

2nd. *Indian Cotton may be improved, but only to a degree.*—[After giving a summary of considerations in support of this proposition, Mr. Wheeler concludes:—] It seems to be nearly proved, that whilst an improved quality of the indigenous cotton can be produced with profit to the ryot by a little more care in the selection of seed, in the cultivation of the plant, and in the cleanliness of the staple,—the soil and climate of Southern India will never produce a reliable and permanent crop of cotton equal to the New Orleans variety.

3rd. *American Cotton must always command a higher price than Indian.*—This conclusion is already proved by what has been stated. . . . A pound of New Orleans cotton must always fetch more than a pound of Indian cotton, because it furnishes a larger quantity and a better quality of wool.

4th. *The demand for Indian Cotton must always depend upon the supply of American.*—The manufacturer will always prefer New Orleans to Indian cotton; and Indian will only be purchased when New Orleans is scarce and too highly priced. The position of Indian cotton in the English market is thus strictly a subsidiary one; and its utility to the manufacturer is more in the way of keeping down the price of American than of being actually employed in the manufacture of goods. The tendency of New Orleans to rise in price is checked by the importation of Indian cotton. . . . The improvement of communications in India, and the large increase of cotton cultivation in the country, will probably render the Indian cotton better and cheaper; but until this cotton can be laid down in Liverpool at such a price, and in such quantities, as to render the cultivation of American cotton a loss to the planter, the American will always hold its own, and the demand for Indian will depend on the supply of American."

Without assuming any special knowledge of cotton, we may venture to say that those who have looked at the question of the place of Indian cotton relatively to other varieties, and at the diversified wants of the countless looms which turn out cotton goods from finest muslin up to sail-cloth, will probably have many modifying considerations present themselves to their minds, while they read Mr. Wheeler's general conclusions; but they will admit the value of his facts where they do not precisely adopt his opinion. We feel something of the solicitude he expresses in bringing his task to a close, lest the effects of any solution of the American question should occasion such a panic as will be "disastrous to cotton cultivation in India, and undo all the good that has been effected by the recent stimulus to the Indian supply."

BRIEF NOTICES.

The Hebrew Grammar of Gesenius. Translated by T. J. CONANT. With a Course of Exercises, and a Hebrew Chrestomathy, by the Translator. New Edition. (London: Jackson, Walford, and Hodder.) This translation of Gesenius's Grammar, by a thoroughly competent scholar, has maintained its ground for upwards of twenty years; and is still the work most commonly in use in our theological colleges. Formerly published by Ward and Co., it has passed, with the general business of that firm, to the present publishers:

and Messrs. Jackson, Walford, and Co. have reproduced it in the original form, and with undiminished clearness and beauty of typography; and it will, no doubt, still hold its place both as a favourite educational manual, and as an indispensable work of reference to the Hebrew scholar.—*The Wisdom of our Fathers:—Selections from the Miscellaneous Works of Archbishop Leighton.* With a Memoir. London: (Religious Tract Society.) This beautifully printed volume is, we believe, the first of a series to which the former of the titles it bears is given in general—"Wisdom of our Fathers": and scarcely could such a series have commenced more appropriately, having regard to spiritual depth and practical power, than with the works of Leighton. The editor states that he has selected those portions of the Miscellaneous works which seemed to possess the greatest value—it being admitted that there is great inequality in the author's writings, of which, it must be remembered, none were prepared for the press by himself; and further, that he has carefully corrected the punctuation, division of paragraphs, and classification of the heads of discourse, so as to remove the confusion formerly existing, of which the words of Doddridge, concerning the Exposition of Peter, might well be used—"commas, colons, and periods placed almost in a promiscuous disorder, without any regard to their proper signification." We almost regret that the editor has allowed himself to "remove clauses or sentences from the text which tended to weaken or obscure the sense": for, whatever a great author's defects, and whatever their causes, it is due to him and to his reader that none should interpose to modify the conveyance of his thought or the peculiarity of the impression he makes. Still, there is so little of this particular kind of alteration, that we assert a principle by our remark, rather than complain of what is actually done. In other respects, division and punctuation, the author has gained much. A well-written and adequate Memoir is prefixed. The conception of the series thus commenced is excellent; and of "the white-robed Leighton" we need say nothing save with Coleridge, that he is perhaps the writer above all others of his time for whom we may well bless God that we have the knowledge of one so evangelical and apostolic.—*My Sermon Remembrancer.* (S. W. Partridge.) A good notion,—a book to be used by hearers either at or immediately on returning from their places of worship,—having a page for every Sunday morning and evening in the year, with ruled spaces for the text and the leading remarks of the sermon; and thus intended to assist them in being "not forgetful hearers of the word."—*How to be Happy; or, an Ellixir for Ennui.* By J. COPNER, M.A. (W. Freeman.) The author, a Devonshire clergyman, without having anything very new to say on the philosophy of happiness, writes with clear, manly, genial sense on such topics as Occupation, Mental and Physical—Amusement and Recreation,—Temperance, alike in eating, drinking, sleeping, smoking, &c., while the advocacy of Teetotalism, as the duty of every one, is pronounced "the extreme of absurdity and folly."—*Pure Air, Water, and Sunshine,—Matrimony,—and lastly, "Moral Philosophy,"* or, as it might be much more truly worded, the spirit and habits of a contented life. The religious views of the author are certainly not obtruded; but when they appear they indicate a shallow creed, and a rather chaotic state of religious thought. The book, on the whole, is an excellent appeal to common sense, and places in full light the main principles of health, happiness, and morality.—*Sorrows and Joys: Tales of Quiet Life.* By W. M. (W. Freeman.) These little tales have a heart in them, and mean the benefit of those who read them: but they have hardly such merit either in conception or execution as can vindicate the author in violating the intention with which he says they were written, to be seen only by the members of his own family.—*The Brewer's Family:* by Mrs. ELLIS.—*The Haunted House:* by Mrs. OLDFHAM.—*Nancy Wimble:* by T. S. ARTHUR. (S. W. Partridge.) We place these three Temperance stories together. Mrs. Ellis will add nothing to her fame by "The Brewer's Family,"—but may feel that she reaches a higher end. That, too, we rather doubt; for the story is very thin, and the characters very shadowy; the comment or sermon being the strength of the book. The main incident—a brewer, a good man, awaking to the involved social and moral evils of his business, and sacrificing it to his new conviction—needs working-out with far deeper discernment of character, of motive, and of the elements of forceful example, than we find in either Mr. Crawford or Mr. Gordon the curate. "The Haunted House" is very painful; but not powerful: because very exceptional cases do not serve to create a sense of common danger, or common duty. Mr. Arthur's "Nancy Wimble" is by far the best of the three; having numerous persons that are individual and alive, and a variety of incident that is ever natural and near to ordinary life. It may be read as a good and pleasant story, carrying useful moral suggestions with it, apart from its special purpose in the Temperance cause.—*Buy your own Cherries.* By J. W. KIRTON. (S. W. Partridge.) Another Temperance story, which we place by itself, because it has been previously published in a periodical, and in two cheap forms. This is really handsome and cheap too; although it is but a pamphlet; and the contents form about as admirable and well-told a bit of story, in the interests of Temperance, as has ever been penned.—*Friends of the Friendless.* By

Mrs. C. L. BALFOUR (S. W. Partridge), contains sketches of Sarah Martin; Mrs. Tainall, of Warwick; "Catherine," of Liverpool; Captain Coram, John Pounds, and George Muller,—written with that freedom and simple grace which Mrs. Balfour knows so well how to bestow on the themes she touches.—*Young Susan's First Place.*—*Uncle David's Visit to a New-married Wife,* and *the Good Councils he gave her.*—*Illustrated Series of Penny Readings.* (S. W. Partridge.) There are some our of readers who may thank us for calling their attention to these publications,—the first, as a capital little thing for the hand of a young girl just "gone into service,"—the second, as a suitable present, full of good sense and fine feeling, for a newly-married young woman of the working classes,—the "series," as containing the most elegantly printed and illustrated penny tracts that we have ever seen, most of them on Temperance subjects, and not likely to be universally acceptable, but two, at least, fitted to go anywhere and to be read by anybody, viz., "The Autobiography of a Reformed Thief," and "The Plank will bear," which, though called "A Ballad for Seamen," is really a clothing in ballad form of the one great truth of the Gospel, and will be very affecting to all simple minds.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Steward's Mediatorial Sovereignty, Two Vols. Kurtz' Sacri-ficial Worship of the Old Testament. Murphy's Genesis: T. and T. Clark. Gesenius' Hebrew Grammar. Williams' First Week of Time. Thomas Raffles: a Sketch by J. Baldwin Brown; Jackson, Walford and Hodder. Rogers' Life of Howe; Tract Society. The Wisdom of our Fathers. Kempton's Elements of Anatomy, &c.; Hardwicke. Dr. Brewer's History of France; Jarrold and Sons. Blanchard Jerrold's Signals of Distress; Sampson Low and Son. Married Life; Christian World Office. Lottie Lonsdale; Virtue Brothers. Wheeler's Hand-book to Cotton Cultivation; Virtue Brothers. Lepage's Petit Lecteur; Virtue Brothers. Teachers' Pocket-book Diary, 1864; S. S. Union. The Little Pilgrim; Nisbet and Co. Faithful unto Death; Yapp. Evenings at Home; Longman. Culture and Self-culture; Houlston and Wright. Kelly's Sermon on the death of Dr. Raffles; John Snow. Science Revealed; Churchill. The Family Gazetteer, Parts Fourteen to Twenty; W. Wesley. National Review; Chapman and Hall. The Medical Critic and Psychological Journal; Davies. Parcel of books from Sunday School Union; do. Mr. S. O. Beeton. Social Life in Munich; W. H. Allen and Co. Professor Ansted's Ionian Islands; W. H. Allen and Co. Dr. Vaughan's Revolutions in English History, Vol. Three; Longman. Gilchrist's Life of William Blake, Two Vols.; Macmillan. Janet's Home, Two Vols.; Macmillan. Grindon's Life, its Nature, &c.; Pitman. Mr. Wind and Madame Rain, a Christmas Book; Low and Co. Baptist Noel's Rebellion in America; Nisbet and Co. Art and Fashion; Virtue Brothers. Tytler's Tales of Many Lands; Virtue Brothers. First Lessons in the Life of our Lord; Jackson, Walford and Co. Novello's Psalmist, New Edition, by H. C. Lunn; Haddon. MAGAZINES, &c.—Cornhill, Victoria, Blackwood's, Evangelical, Eclectic, North British, Englishwoman's Journal, Scottish Congregational, Fairbairn's Imperial Bible Dictionary, Part Five, Cobbin's Child's Commentator, Part Two, Teachers' Offering, Mother's Friend—Casell's Serials.

Poetry.

A SONNET FOR NOVEMBER.

PURITY.
From the pure-hearted emanates a light
Subtle and all-refining: darkest night
And thickest mist, as of November day,
That fair light pierces—chasing them away!
The pure soul in her own pure atmosphere
Basks, as beneath the sunbeams! Without fear
And childlike looks she on the face Divine
When skies are murky, and where no pleasant shine
From warm ray penetrates: so does she find
The hidden beauty and love of human kind,
The rarest gems and flowers!
When all fades
That has been lovely, into deepest shades,
Still the pure spirit will her golden hues—
As from God's throne—through those deep shades diffuse.
Ashurst Wood.

LITERATURE AND ART.

The Rev. Eustace R. Conder, of Leeds, is preparing a Commentary on the New Testament, for the use of Sunday-school teachers. It is to be issued in monthly parts, by Mr. Elliot Stock, of Paternoster-row. The same house announces a new edition of the Psalms pointed for chanting; also a Prize Essay on the British Colonies by a working man.

Mr. Walter Savage Landor, who is now in his 90th year, has in the press a volume of heroic idylls and other poems, to be published by Mr. Newby.

The French papers have the following announcement:—"Meditations on Life and its Religious Duties, published by permission of her Majesty Queen Victoria, and translated from the English by M. Ch. Bernard-Derosne, may now be had at Dentu's."

Messrs. Hurst and Blackett announce the following in their list of forthcoming new works:—"Life of Josiah Wedgwood," from his private correspondence and family papers in the possession of Joseph Mayer, Esq., by Eliza Meteyard, two vols. 8vo, with portraits and numerous illustrations; "Court and Society from Elizabeth to Anne," illustrated from the papers at Kimbolton, by the Duke of Manchester, two vols. 8vo, with portraits; "Agnes," by Mrs. Oliphant, author of "The Life of Edward Irving," &c., three vols.; "A Personal Narrative of Thirteen Years' Service among the Wild Tribes of Khondistan, for the Suppression of Human Sacrifice," by Major-General John Campbell, C.B., 8vo, with illustrations; "The Wife's Evidence," by W. G. Willis, author of "Notice to Quit," &c., three vols.; "Memoirs of Jane

Cameron, Female Convict," by the author of "Female Life in Prison," two vols.; "A New Story," by Mrs. Howitt, three vols.; "Barbara's History," by Amelia B. Edwards, three vols.; "The Destiny of Nations as indicated in Prophecy," by the Rev. John Cumming, D.D., one vol.; "The Queen of the County," by the author of "Margaret and her Bridesmaids," three vols.; a cheap edition of "Lost and Saved," by the Hon. Mrs. Norton, one vol.; "Wildfire," by Walter Thornbury, three vols.; "My Step-Father's Home," by Lady Blake, three vols.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Queen and royal family reached Windsor early on Wednesday. Her Majesty, who was dressed in the deepest mourning, and wearing a widow's cap, looked harassed by the fatigues of her long journey. Both the Princess Helena and Princess Louise looked in almost ruddy health, as did the younger members of the royal family. It is stated that her Majesty will go to Osborne about the middle of December, and remain there about three weeks.

The Prince and Princess of Wales are expected at Windsor to spend the birthday of his Royal Highness, on the 9th of November.

The Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse crossed to Dover on Monday. The Vivid, during her passage across the Channel, was struck by a heavy sea, and shipped a considerable quantity of water in her cabin. Her Royal Highness was most severely affected by seasickness.

A morning contemporary announces the interesting fact that a marriage is in contemplation between his Royal Highness Prince Alfred, and a Princess of the House of Oldenburg.

The Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia arrived at Inverary from the north on Friday afternoon. The Duke and Duchess of Argyll gave them a genuine Highland welcome. The Prince and Princess have arrived at Windsor.

The *Morning Herald* denies the report of Mr. Disraeli's indisposition.

The Right Hon. Thomas M. Gibson, M.P., and Mrs. Gibson have sustained a painful bereavement by the death of their eldest son at Hong Kong, intelligence of which event has just been received.

The *Medical Times* states that the health of the Princess of Wales is excellent, and that the honour of attending her Royal Highness will probably devolve on Dr. Arthur Hane.

The Earl of Derby is confined to Knowsley Hall by an attack of his old enemy, the gout.

A letter in the *Frankfort Journal* says that the Queen of England has promised to reside again next year at Coburg. Her Majesty hopes to be present at the inauguration of the statue of the Prince Albert on the 26th of August, 1864.

Sir J. P. Wilde took his seat yesterday as Judge of the Divorce Court. The Queen's Advocate, at the sitting of the court, passed a very high eulogium on the late judge, Sir Cresswell Cresswell.

Sir William Atherton is so ill that his friends are much alarmed.

Gleanings.

One kind of mortar is designed to fill up chinks; another to make them.

The 323 pictures of the Water Colour Painting Lancashire Relief Fund realised 1,404l. 16s. 9d., barely one-half of the estimated amount.

Emigration from Liverpool continues to show a large increase. In October, 1862, 4,002 passengers left that port. Last month the number was 11,110.

It is expected that the Yelverton case will come before the House of Lords early after the meeting of Parliament.

It is proposed to raise a pyramid at Weston-super-Mare, sixty feet square in the base, in memory of the Prince Consort.

Last week birds and butterflies were flying about the New Forest almost as plentifully as in the summer, owing to the mildness of the weather.

The American news will be received in the metropolis six hours earlier than at present, by the laying of the wire completing direct communication between Cape Clear and London.

A stupid author went one morning to the house of Bulhieres, in order to read two tales of his own composition. After having heard the first, and before the author could take the second sheet out of his pocket, Bulhieres said to him, "I like the other best."

Joannes Scotus, being in company with Charles the Bald, king of France, that monarch merrily said, "What is the difference between a Scot and a sot?" Scotus, who sat opposite the king, said, "Only the breadth of the table."

M. Mathieu (de la Drôme), in a letter addressed to the President of the Academy of Science, predicts an enormous fall of rain or snow during the first twenty days of next December, and violent storms especially about the 5th or 6th of the month. He further predicts a great rainfall and storms in the last days of December, and the three or four first days of January.

A PARLIAMENTARY DODGE.—The entire city is convulsed to-day by a practical joke played last night. Mr. Tom Ferguson had been speaking over an hour, and was supposed good for two hours more, to the intense disgust of members anxiously bent upon getting away, when a letter was put into his hand, professedly written by Mr. Brydges, managing director of the Grand Trunk Railway, but probably not

genuine, in these words:—"My dear Ferguson, I want to see you in the library immediately, to renew your usual pass on the Grand Trunk.—Yours faithfully, C. J. Brydges." The bait took, to the great delight of half the House. Thomas read the note, closed his speech in the middle of a sentence, and rushed off to the door in violent haste. The Attorney-General called after him to stop a moment, for he wanted to reply to his remarks; but Tom was off, declaring he had "a call," and shaking the letter in his hand. Tom has been unmercifully roasted since, and he keeps constantly exclaiming, "How the deuce could they know I had a pass?"—*Quebec Paper.*

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

SMITH.—Oct. 14, at Hamburg, Germany, Augusta, Countess de Bentinck, wife of the Rev. James Smith, M.A., of a daughter.

THOMAS.—Oct. 18, at 64, St. Peter's-road, Mile-end, the wife of the Rev. J. Thomas, B.A., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

M'BRIDE—M'FAYDEN.—Oct. 17, at the Independent Chapel, Cork, by the Rev. J. B. Wylie, Mr. Thos. M'Brice, of Belfast, to Mary, daughter of Mr. G. M'Fayden, of Liverpool.

RANGER—WOODHALL.—Oct. 20, at the Congregational Chapel, Seaford, with licence, by the Rev. J. R. Cooper, Mr. William Ranger, to Esther, the second daughter of Mr. Woodhall, wheelwright. This being the first marriage contracted in the chapel, according to the general custom among Nonconformists, a handsome quarto Bible was presented to the happy couple by the minister. The bells of the parish church rang a merry peal at the conclusion of the service, and again in the evening.

ERITH—NICHOLS.—Oct. 20, at Mare-street Chapel, Hackney, by the Rev. D. Katterna, Henry George, only son of Geo. Erith, Esq., of Tudor-villa, to Isabel, third daughter of Joseph Nichols, Esq., of Melbourne House, Tryon-place. No cards.

WHITFIELD—MANN.—Oct. 20, at Salem Chapel, York, by the Rev. Thomas Morgan, minister of Lendal Chapel, Mr. John Whitfield, pharmaceutical chemist, Scarborough, to Harriet, third daughter of Mr. Elias Mann, coachmaker, York.

CROAD—ELLIS.—Oct. 21, at Highbury Chapel, Portsmouth, by the Rev. Elvery Dethle, B.A., Mr. John Croad, of Union-street, Portsea, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. John Ellis, of Kingston-crescent, Portsea.

WELSFORD—BALDWIN.—Oct. 22, at the Scotch Church, Bandon, Ireland, by the Rev. G. F. Newman, assisted by the Rev. W. Irwin, Lindsey Winterbotham, son of the Rev. Henry Welsford, Tewkesbury, to Hester Kingston, eldest daughter of the late Hewitt Baldwin, Esq., Bandon.

TRIPP—WOOKEY.—Oct. 27, at the Baptist Chapel, Wincoburn, by the Rev. T. Davies, of Cheddar, Edward, son of Mr. John Tripp, of Bleadon, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Jacob Wookey, of Sidcot.

THOMAS—JONES.—Oct. 27, at the Congregational Chapel, Clevedon, by the Rev. John Averill, Mr. Thos. Thomas, Carmarthen, to Annie, youngest daughter of Mr. W. Jones, Royal Hotel, Clevedon.

MACKINLAY—WALLIS.—Oct. 27, at the National Scotch Church, Regent-square, by the Rev. James Hamilton, D.D., F.L.S., James Mackinlay, Esq., of No. 85, Ludgate-hill, and Camberwell, to Annie Margaret, fourth daughter of Edward Wallis, Esq., of Barossa Villa, Islington. No cards.

WALKER—ACKROYD.—Oct. 28, at Alfred College Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. Wm. Kingsland, Mr. Wm. Walker, of Horton, to Miss Mary Ackroyd, of Idle.

SCAIFE—TAYLOR.—Oct. 29, at the Congregational Church, Cemetery-road, Sheffield, by the Rev. Brewin Grant, B.A., Mr. William Scaife, whitesmith, to Sarah Ann, only surviving daughter of the late Mr. John Taylor, Uppertorpe. No cards.

SPENCER—ANDERTON.—Oct. 29, at James-street Chapel, Blackburn, by the Rev. J. B. Lister, Mr. Matthew Spencer, of Walmgate, York, to Miss Jane Howson Anderton, of Blackburn.

SMITH—STATHAM.—Oct. 31, at Green Bank Independent Chapel, Derbyshire, by the father of the bridegroom, George, eldest son of the Rev. G. Smith, of Poplar, to Emily Anna Morley, youngest daughter of the late W. Statham, Esq., of Green Bank.

DEATHS.

BIRRELL.—Oct. 26, at Edge Hill, Liverpool, Harriet Jane, the beloved wife of the Rev. C. M. Birrell, and daughter of the late Rev. Henry Grey, D.D.

CRANSWICK.—Oct. 26, aged thirty-two, Elizabeth Brown, the wife of W. N. Cranswick, Esq., of Camberwell New-road, Surrey, and youngest daughter of the late Joseph Tubbs, Esq., of Herringwell Hall, Suffolk.

WOOD.—Oct. 31, at his residence, Biggin Farm-road, in the eighty-ninth year of his age, Mr. James Wood, more than forty years deacon of the Independent Church, Lower Norwood, Surrey.

MORLEY.—Recently, at Hull, the Rev. John Morley. The deceased was ninety-three years of age, and witnessed the obsequies of the Rev. John Wesley.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—THE GRAND REQUISITES.—Nobody will deny the assertion that for man's comfort and happiness pure blood and a sound stomach rank among his first requirements. Both may be safely and inexpensively secured by these admirable Pills, which act gently on the weakest frames, and cause no violent shock to the most sensitive system. Holloway's Pills have proved themselves competent to deal constitutionally with those infirmities which descend from parent to offspring—which often mar the brightest prospects and throw a constant gloom over youth.—[Advertisement.]

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Nov. 2.

The was only a short supply of English wheat on offer this morning. The market, however, is well supplied with foreign grain. The best samples of English wheat found ready buyers at the rates of this day week; but the trade for inferior samples was without activity. Old foreign wheat met a rather better demand, and the quotations of Monday last were well supported. Of flour we had a good supply of English as well as foreign, and fresh qualities were in fair request, without change in value. Beans and peas were dull, and prices the same as last week. The demand for barley was inactive; best malting qualities supported last week's prices; other descriptions slightly declined. Arrivals of oats are not so large. The trade was steady, and a fair extent of business was doing at last week's rates. Cargoes for orders are in good demand, and for wheat a little advance on late quotations has been obtained.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 7½d; household ditto, 5d to 6½d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, Nov. 2.

Owing to the prevailing heavy gales there was but a very moderate show of foreign stock on sale in the market to-day. The demand was, therefore, tolerably active, and prices had an

upward tendency. From our own grazing districts, the receipts of beasts fresh up this morning were seasonably extensive, as also were those from Ireland; but those from Scotland were limited. The general condition of the stock was very middling. Prime breeds commanded a steady sale, at fully last Monday's currency, the top figure being 5s per 8lbs. Second qualities of beef were steady, and prices advanced 2d per 8lbs, and all other kinds were quite as dear as last week. Nearly the whole of the supply brought forward changed hands. The arrivals from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire comprised 2,200 shorthorns, &c.; from other parts of England, 800 various breeds; from Scotland, 33 Scots and crosses; and from Ireland, 600 oxen and heifers. We were very scantily supplied with sheep, the general quality of which was good. All breeds moved off freely, and prices advanced 2d per 8lbs. The best Downs and half-breeds sold readily at an advance of 2d per 8lbs. The general top figure was 5s 8d per 8lbs. A few very superior Downs changed hands at 6s 10d per 8lbs. Although the supply of calves was by no means extensive, the veal trade was neglected, and in prices no quotable change took place. The pork trade was slightly improved, at very full currencies.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts, 3 4 to 3 8	Prime Southdown 5 6 to 5 8
Second quality 3 10 4 4	Lambs . . . 0 0 0 0
Prime large oxen, 4 6 4 10	Lge. coarse calves 3 6 4 2
Prime Scots, &c., 4 10 5 0	Prime small . . . 4 4 4 6
Coarse inf. sheep, 3 10 4 2	Large hogs . . . 3 6 4 0
Second quality 4 4 4 8	Neatm. porkers, 4 2 4 4
Pr. coarse woolled 4 10 5 4	

Buckling calves, 12s to 20s. Quarter-old store pigs, 20s to 25s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Nov. 2.

The supply of town and country-killed meat on sale at these markets to-day is moderately large. For good and prime meat there is a steady demand, and prices are well supported. Inferior kinds moved off slowly, at our quotations.

Per 8lbs by the carcase.

s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
Inferior beef . . . 2 8 to 3 0	Small pork . . . 4 0 to 4 4
Middling ditto . . . 3 2 3 6	Inf. mutton . . . 3 4 3 8
Prime large do. . . 3 8 3 10	Middling ditto . . . 3 10 4 4
Do. small do. . . 4 0 4 2	Prime ditto . . . 4 6 4 8
Large pork . . . 3 4 3 10	Veal . . . 3 8 4 4

PROVISIONS, Monday, Nov. 2.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 3,804 firkins butter, and 2,807 bales of bacon; and from foreign ports 12,958 casks butter, and 474 bales and 500 boxes of bacon. The Irish butter market ruled very firm, and a fair amount of business was transacted at an advance of 1s to 2s per cwt, the finest mild brands of Clonmel, &c., being most in demand. Foreign met a good sale. Best Dutch advanced early in the week to 120s, but afterwards went back to 116s. The bacon market ruled very dull; prices rapidly declined 4s to 5s per cwt, and closed quiet at 56s to 61s landed for best Waterford.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Nov. 2.—Fair average supplies of home-grown potatoes continue to be received at these markets, coastwise and by rail. The arrivals from foreign ports, however, are very small. Generally speaking, the trade is steady, and previous quotations are fairly supported. Kent and Essex Regents 60s to 80s, ditto flukes 70s to 90s, ditto Shaws 50s to 60s, ditto Rocks 50s to 60s per ton.

WOOL, Monday, Nov. 2.—There is still a full average business doing in nearly all kinds of English wools, and the late advance in the quotations is well supported. The export demand is by no means active. The forthcoming public sales are looked forward to with much interest, and the pretty general impression is that prices will go higher during their progress.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c., Saturday, Oct. 31.—A fair average business is passing in flax, and prices rule firm. The demand for hemp is by means active, but the market may be considered steady, at 39l to 42l per ton for clean Russian qualities. Jute has sold freely, and in some instances prices exhibit a further improvement. Coir goods command extreme rates.

SEEDS, Monday, Nov. 2.—No business passing in any description of agricultural seeds, values remaining without alteration. Canaryseed, with small supply, obtains 3s to 4s advance on the values of last Monday.

OIL, Monday, Nov. 2.—The business passing in linseed oil is firm, at 42s 9d to 43s per cwt on the spot. Rape is lower in price, at 43s to 45s 6d for foreign refined, and 40s 6d per cwt for brown. Common fish oils are very firm, and pale seal has advanced to 48s per ton. French spirits of turpentine have fallen to 70s per cwt on the spot. Refined petroleum is worth 21s per gallon.

COALS, Monday, Nov. 2.—Market firm, at last day's rates. Hettons 20s, Haswell 20s, Russell Hettons 18s 9d, Hartlepool 19s, Kelloe 18s 6d, Hough Hall 18s, Riddell's 17s 6d, Turnstall 17s 6d, Hartley's 16s 9d, Norton Anthracite 22s.—Fresh arrivals, 32; left, 22—Total, 54.

TALLOW, Monday, Nov. 2.—The tallow trade is quiet to-day, at barely late rates. St. Petersburg Y.C. is 44s per cwt on the spot. Town tallow is selling at 43s 6d per cwt net cash. Rough fat commands 2s 3d per 8lbs.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's *Gazette*.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending Wednesday, Oct. 23.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued . . . £23,419,410	Government Debt £11,015,100
	Other Securities . . . 3,634,900
	Gold Coin & Bullion 13,769,410
£23,419,410	£23,419,410

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital £14,553,000	Government Securities . . . £10,995,363
Reserve . . . 3,145,727	Other Securities . . . 19,693,489
Public Deposits . . . 4,462,163	Notes . . . 6,547,360
Other Deposits . . . 15,015,128	Gold & Silver Coin . . . 608,164
Seven Day and other Bills . . . 728,358	
£37,904,376	£37,904,376

Oct. 29, 1863.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Advertisements.

PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE.

CARRIAGE FREE.

Option of Purchase, on Convenient Terms, at any Period.

PEACHEY'S

CITY OF LONDON MANUFACTORY, AND EXTENSIVE SHOW-ROOMS,

73, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C., opposite the Marine Society.

An extensive assortment of PIANOFORTES, WARRANTED. New and Second-hand. Every Description and Price.

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* * * New Grand Pianofortes for HIRE, for Concerts, Lectures, &c.

PIANOFORTES, with EASY TERMS of PURCHASE.

Honourable mention for good and cheap Pianofortes was given by the Jury at the Great International Exhibition, 1862, to MOORE and MOORE, 104, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C. See the Royal Commissioners' Report. Pianofortes Extraordinary. These Pianos are of rare excellence, with the best improvements, recently applied, which effect a grand, a pure and delightful quality of tone, that stands unrivalled. Prices from Eighteen Guineas.

First-class Pianos for hire, with easy terms of purchase. A very large and choice Stock for Selection; also a variety of Second-hand Pianos at low prices.

The Best Harmoniums for Sale or Hire. Carriage free.

TEETH!



TEETH!

MESSRS. GABRIEL'S INVENTION.

OSTEO EIDON (by Her Majesty's Letters Patent), Artificial Teeth, from One Tooth to a complete Set, without pain or extracting Stumps, at half the usual charges, by

MESSRS. GABRIEL,

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED DENTISTS

(Diploma, 1815).

27 HARLEY-STREET, CAVENDISH-SQUARE;
34, LUDGATE-HILL, LONDON;
134, DUKE-STREET, LIVERPOOL; and
65, NEW-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

References to Patients. Gabriel's "Treatise on the Teeth" gratis or free by post. Diploma, 1815. One of the firm is constantly engaged in visiting Invalids (Town and Country) whose health will not permit them to visit the Dentist. No extra fee if within ten miles of either Establishment.

All Letters and Appointments receive prompt attention.

TEETH and PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

Messrs. LEWIN MOSELY and SONS, 30, Berners-street, Oxford-street (Established 1820), direct attention to a new and patented improvement in Artificial Teeth, by which a GUM-COLOURED ENAMELLED BASE is substituted for the metals and soft-absorbing agents generally used. By this system all Stumps and Loose Teeth are carefully protected, avoiding extraction or any painful operation. They are self-adhesive, defy detection, and insure an amount of comfort hitherto unattainable without the use of metals and unsightly ligatures. Consultation free. Teeth from 5s. Sets, 5, 7, 10, and 15 guineas. For the efficacy and success of this system, vide "Lancet." No connexion with any one of the same name.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

This delicious Condiment, pronounced by Connoisseurs

"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"

Is prepared solely by LEA and PERRINS.

The Public are respectfully cautioned against worthless imitations, and should see that LEA and PERRINS' Names are on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

* Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CROSS and BLACKWELL; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

NOTHING IMPOSSIBLE.

THE GREATEST AND MOST USEFUL INVENTION OF THE DAY.

AGUA AMARELLA.

Messrs. JOHN GOSNELL and CO., THREE KING-COURT, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON, Perfumers to Her Majesty, respectfully offer to the Public this truly marvellous fluid, which gradually restores the Human Hair to its pristine hue, no matter at what age.

The Agua Amarella has none of the properties of dyes; it, on the contrary, is beneficial to the system, and when the hair is once restored, one application per month will keep it in perfect colour. A single bottle will suffice, price one guinea; half bottles, 10s. 6d. Testimonials from artists of the highest order and from individuals of undoubted respectability may be inspected on application.

Messrs. J. G. and Co. have been appointed Perfumers to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.

RUPTURES.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT

LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—*Church and State Gazette*.

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—William Ferguson, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalen Hospital; T. Blizard Curling, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer.

Mr. WHITE, 228, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

Price of a Single Truss, 10s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d. Postage, 1s.

Price of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d. Postage 1s. 6d.

Price of an Umbilical Truss, 42s. and 52s. Postage, 1s. 10d. Post-office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post Office, Piccadilly.

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ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.

The material of which these are made is recommended by the faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support, in all cases of WEAKNESS, and swelling of the LEGS, VARI-COSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s., to 16s. each. Postage 6d.

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labour, and money saved by consulting "The Best Catalogue of Modern Inventions." Post free.

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HARPER TWELVETREES' WASHING

MACHINE, which is exciting so much attention throughout the United Kingdom, washes all kinds of Linen, Sheets, and Blankets with half the usual labour, firing, and soap. The extraordinary sale of these popular Machines is the best proof of their efficacy and superiority over every other Washing and Wringing Machine ever introduced to the notice of the English public. Prices: Washing Machines, with rocking frames included, 45s., 55s., 75s.; Washing Machines with wringers attached, 75s., 85s., and 105s.; Mangles at 30s., 40s., 50s., 60s., 70s. Carriage free from the Works, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E. Sold by Ironmongers everywhere.

HARPER TWELVETREES' UNIVERSAL

CLOTHES-WRINGER. TWENTY-FOUR THICKNESSES of Heavy Carpet were run through Harper Twelvrees' Universal Clothes-Wringer (Ives' Patent) at the International Exhibition, and wrung thoroughly. Price 30s. with Cog Wheels. Carriage free from the Manufactory, Bromley-by-Bow, London.

A CHILD can easily wring out a tubful of

Clothes, large or small, in a few minutes, with HARPER TWELVETREES' UNIVERSAL CLOTHES-WRINGER (Ives' Patent). Carriage paid from the Manufactory, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E., for 30s.

THE Saving of Garments every year will pay

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WITH HARPER TWELVETREES' UNI-

VERSAL CLOTHES-WRINGER (IVES' PATENT) LACE CURTAINS can be "done up" beautifully. No twisting and tearing and no mending required. Price 30s. with Cog-wheels. Carriage free from the Manufactory, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E. Active Canvassers wanted in every town.

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HARPER TWELVETREES' GLYCERINE

SOAP POWDER has triumphantly won its way into every home. It is a complete luxury for washing, is perfectly saponaceous, and possesses remarkable cleansing and nourishing properties. A week's washing for a small family may be accomplished in a few hours, saving one-half of soap, two-thirds of time, and three-fourths of labour. A penny packet will make one pound of strong glycerine washing soap. The weekly consumption of this popular article is considerably greater than the sale of all the other washing powders in the world. Patentee: Harper Twelvrees, Bromley-by-Bow, London.

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"Sir,—I have analysed your Glycerine Soap Powder, and have found it to be a compound of such materials as are used in the manufacture of soap, as described in your Royal Letters Patent of 22nd August, 1862. I have also analysed, at your desire, the contents of various packets made up by other makers in imitation of your Glycerine Soap Powder, which do not contain any of the properties of your soap-making powder; nor, on being dissolved in boiling water and afterwards allowed to cool, do they form a thick soapy paste, as with your preparation. FREDERICK VERMANN, Consulting and Analytical Chemist, London, April 11, 1863."

Every packet of "Harper Twelvrees' Glycerine Soap Powder" contains Harper Twelvrees' signature. Sold in penny packets everywhere. Manufactory: Bromley-by-Bow, London, E.

THE LACE-DRESSER to Her MAJESTY

the Laundress of Buckingham Palace, the Dyers to the Queen, and the Laundresses to her late Majesty Queen Adelaide, find BRIGGS' AUSTRALIAN SATIN GLAZE STARCH unequalled by any other. Wholesale agent, Harper Twelvrees, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E.

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TOILET CREAM maintains its superiority for imparting richness, softness, and fragrance to the Hair, as well as being a most economical article. Price 1s., 1s. 6d., and 6s. Batchelor's Instantaneous Columbian Hair Dye is the best extant, 4s. 6d., 7s., and 14s. per packet. Sold by Hairdressers, and at R. HOVENDES, No. 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.; and 93 and 95, City-road, E.C. N.B.—Wholesale warehouse for all Hairdressers' goods.

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GILLINGWATER'S ATRAPILATORY is the best Hair Dye in England. Grey, red, or rusty hair dyed instantly to a beautiful and natural brown or black without the least injury to hair or skin, and the ill effects of bad dyes remedied. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute, and by the Proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 353 (late 96), Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station in the kingdom, in cases, 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each. Beware of Counterfeits.

HAIR DESTROYER for removing super-

fluous hair on the face, neck, and arms. This real disfigurement! female beauty is effectually removed by this article, which is easily applied, and certain in effect. In Boxes, with directions for use, 3s. 6d. each. Sent free to any railway station, and may be had of Perfumers and Chemists, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 353 (late 96), Goswell-road. Beware of Counterfeits.

BALDNESS PREVENTED.—GILLING-

WATER'S QUININE POMADE prepared with cantharides restores the hair in all cases of sudden baldness, or bald patches where no visible signs of roots exist, and prevents the hair falling off. In bottles 3s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. each. May be had of all Chemists and Perfumers, and of the proprietor W. Gillingwater, 353 (late 96), Goswell-road. Sent free railway station. Beware of Counterfeits.

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NO DEAD RATS IN THE HOLES.

Simple in its operation, trifling in expense, CERTAIN in its SUCCESS, Permanent in its result.

It has proved an IMMENSE BOON to hundreds of FARMERS; is INVALUABLE to ALL PERSONS whose Lands or Premises are infested by these obnoxious and destructive vermin; and is universally acknowledged to be the GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE DAY.

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